

## Arms cache found in Belfast hospital after IRA massacre of eight soldiers

# Security to be reviewed but no internment

● The Prime Minister has ordered an urgent review of security in the wake of the IRA's murder of eight soldiers

● Bomb-making equipment, guns and ammunition have been discovered at the Royal Victoria Hospital in Belfast

● The reintroduction of internment has been ruled out by Mrs Thatcher, in spite of renewed demands by Unionists

● A decision to scrap easily identifiable British Forces car registration plates in Germany is expected this week (Page 2)

By Michael Evans in London and David Sapsted in Belfast

The Prime Minister, enraged by the murder of eight young soldiers by the IRA on Saturday, has ordered a security review and an immediate examination of measures to strengthen the fight against terrorism.

However, she has ruled out the internment of 60 to 80 known IRA terrorists, according to Whitehall sources yesterday, in spite of appeals by Unionist politicians.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, described as "very angry" about the latest IRA atrocity, will be sent a report of an urgent Army and police investigation launched at the weekend.

She ordered the security review after a crisis meeting at Downing Street on Saturday evening. Sources said she made no accusations about security lapses when she and Mr Tom King, the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, spent two hours with Lieutenant-General Sir John Waters,

General Officer Commanding (GOC) in Northern Ireland and Sir John Hermon, Chief Constable of the Royal Ulster Constabulary.

However, General Waters launched a full-scale inquiry yesterday into all the security and intelligence questions raised by the accuracy of the

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200lb bomb that blew the Army coach off the A5 road to Omagh in the early hours of Saturday morning.

A detailed assessment of the IRA's latest campaign is also expected to be produced by the Director and Co-ordinator of Intelligence (DCI), who is based in Belfast. This senior unnamed official, appointed by Mrs Thatcher, is responsible for analysing all intelligence collected by the various security agencies working in Ulster.

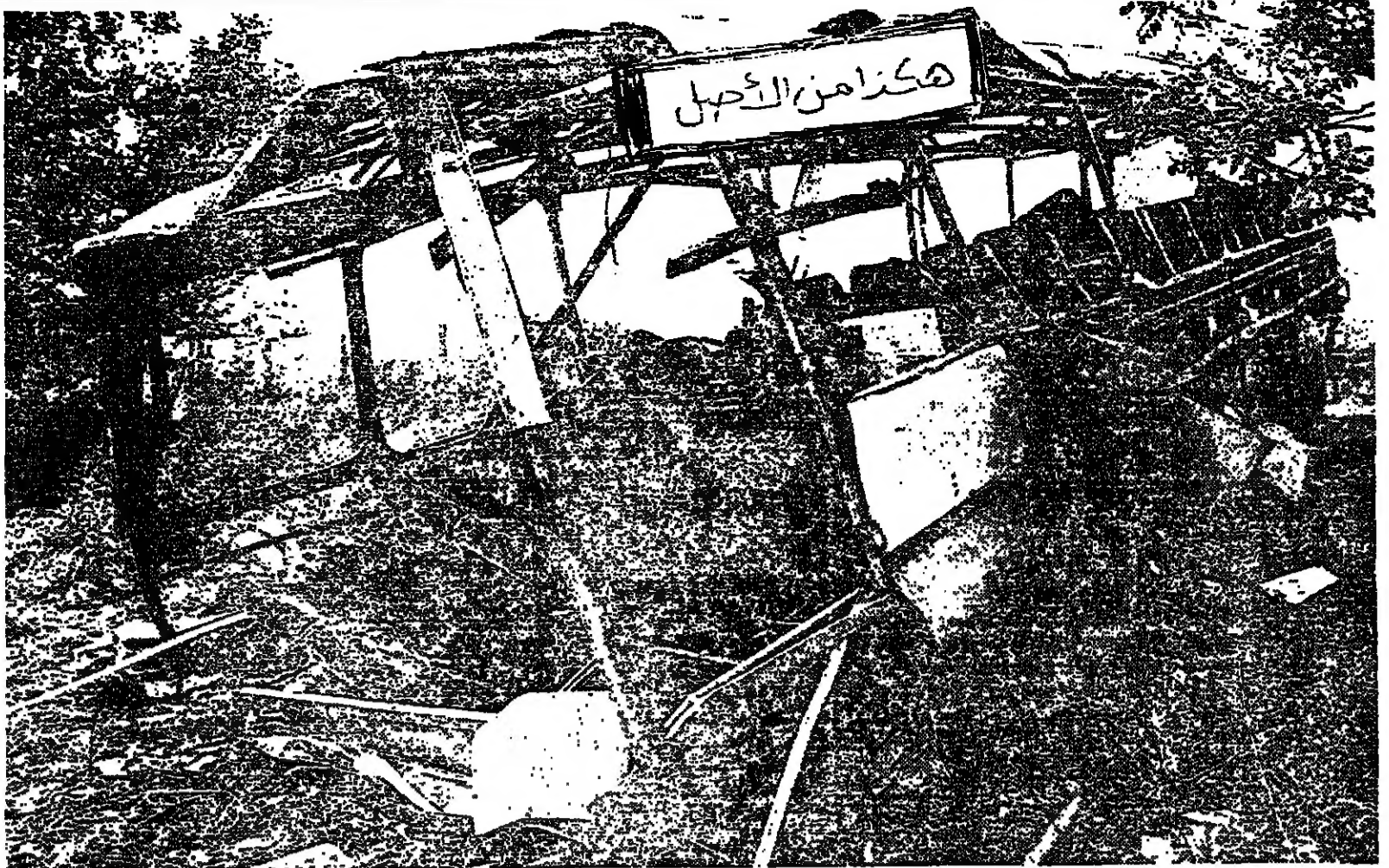
Sources said the current security review embraced all

the recent attacks on military personnel, including those on the Continent.

The recent "successes" achieved by the IRA's Tyrone brigade, reformed after eight of its members were killed by the SAS at Loughall in May last year and responsible for the outrage at the weekend, will increase pressure for a larger intelligence investment in Ulster.

Although police and intelligence services have helped to foil a number of big IRA operations, including the Gibraltar plot in March, more resources are needed to counter terrorists operating close to the border with the Irish Republic. "Targeting the terrorists is very expensive", one source said.

Yesterday, as forensic science experts continued to examine the coach before the A5 road to Omagh was reopened, bomb-making equipment, guns and a substantial supply of ammunition were discovered at the Royal Victoria Hospital in Belfast, where two of the most seriously injured victims of



The charred and twisted wreckage of the soldiers' bus lying in a field beside the road near Omagh yesterday. (Photograph: Denzil McNeelance)

The Omagh bombing are being treated.

A spokesman for the hospital said staff were appalled at the arms find. "That a place dedicated to helping the injured in Northern Ireland should be used to store such things is quite intolerable", he said.

Six of the 27 soldiers injured in the Omagh bombing remain "very seriously ill", the condition of two of the men worsening overnight. A number of the others were also reported to be in a serious condition.

The Army decided to start moving 12 of those less badly hurt from Tyrone County



Victims of the IRA: Richard Greener, 21; Jason Winter, 19; Blair Bishop, 19; Stephen Wilkinson, 18; Peter Bullock, 21.

Hospital in Omagh to the more secure, military wing of the Musgrave Park Hospital in Belfast yesterday. They were ferried from the hospital in army helicopters.

Others who survived the bombing are now in the Royal Victoria Hospital, the Altnagelvin Hospital in Londonderry and in Dundonald and Dungannon. The injured in Tyrone County Hospital were visited

yesterday morning by General Waters and a memorial service was held at Omagh barracks for the eight who died. Elsewhere, in churches throughout Northern Ireland, there were prayers for the

dead. More IRA arms were discovered yesterday in the Irish Republic. About 70 mortar bombs were found at a farm near Dublin, packed

Continued on page 18, col 3

### Olympics hope

## Coe may be given Seoul invitation

By David Miller

Sebastian Coe, the unique double Olympic champion at 1500 metres, could be given an unprecedented grace-and-favour invitation by the International Olympic Committee to participate in the Olympic Games in Seoul although not selected by Britain.

The possibility emerged over the weekend during discussions among international sports officials. The door has been opened by, ironically, the British Amateur Athletic Board, whose council had excluded Coe from the British team after he was nominated by their own selectors.

In his reply to last week's request by Antonio Juan Samaranch, the IOC president, for reconsideration of Coe's position, Ewan Murray, the Board chairman, said the selection decision was irreversible. But he then added in his letter to Samaranch that the Board would "have no hesitation in confirming our agreement" should the IOC wish to invite Coe to Seoul as

the reigning 1500m champion. Coe is the only double winner in history.

Such a decision would not only let the Board off the hook, following their controversial over-ruling of the selectors by one vote. More significantly, it would reflect astonishment and sympathy for Coe within the world-wide Olympic movement at his

exclusion by his own country. Samaranch's initiative, far from being a unilateral gesture, has the support of executive board members of the IOC and some officials of the International Amateur Athletic Federation.

Kevan Gosper of Australia, a 1956 400m relay silver medalist who is on the IOC executive board and is a potential future president, was in touch with Samaranch before the letter was sent to Coe.

Continued on page 18, col 7

## Zia crash detentions

From Nicholas Beeston, Islamabad

More than 100 people have been detained and 500 interrogated near the airport of Bahawalpur, from which President Zia's aircraft took off moments before it exploded and crashed, killing all 35 people on board last week.

The authorities have now registered the crash as a sabotage attack.

Most of those detained were apparently airport security

staff and baggage handlers. Investigators also questioned and detained locals involved in growing and transporting mangoes after it was revealed that 20 cases of the fruit were loaded on board the Hercules C130 aircraft.

Military experts said that if an explosive device was smuggled on board it would have had to be the work of a highly sophisticated team.

Details, page 7

## Soviet crackdown as Prague remembers

By Our Foreign Staff

As 10,000 people protesting against the 1968 Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia marched through the streets of Prague yesterday, hundreds of Soviet police and security forces brutally put down a demonstration in central Moscow by members of a would-be opposition political party demonstrating against the invasion.

With shouts of "Freedom" and "Long live Dubcek", the Prague demonstrators—in the largest protest since the first anniversary of the Soviet incursion—filled Wenceslas Square. There were at least three arrests.

In Moscow, bewildered on-lookers out for a stroll in the sunshine cried: "Fascists," and "Look at our Communist

Party in action" as they watched about 50 protesters being dragged into police buses.

Some women were pulled by the hair, while men were punched or kicked as they were bundled into buses. Members of the Democratic Union, the political party set up in May to challenge the supremacy of the Communist Party, gathered just before 4 pm opposite Pushkin Square, which in the last few months has become known as Moscow's Hyde Park Corner.

The demonstration had been banned. As the protesters and on-lookers gathered, police with loud hailer ordered them to disperse or face the "legal consequences". Under new regulations made public last month, up to 15 days' jail and fines of £300 can be imposed

for attending an illegal demonstration.

Uniformed police, KGB secret police and members of a new special anti-riot force then moved in, linking arms in a human chain to force the demonstrators away.

One Western reporter had his notebook snatched in the

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ensuing brawl and a KGB photographer was only saved after a colleague identified him saying: "Stop, he's one of ours."

It was the most striking example of police violence at a Moscow demonstration since February last year, when protesters and Western journalists had been beaten up during the campaign for the release of

the former Jewish political prisoner, Josef Begun.

A tract the Democratic Union managed to distribute before the demonstration called the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia a "crime" and appealed to Soviet authorities to pull out Soviet troops.

Tass later called the planned demonstration a "provocation". The demonstration had been outlawed because the Democratic Union "had tried to portray the Soviet state's policy in a deliberately distorted light".

While the authorities had been expected to crack down on yesterday's demonstration the brutality was unexpected at a time when glasnost, or openness, is being reaffirmed. But authorities have made it clear that the Democratic

## Indian earthquake kills 500

Delhi (Reuters) — The strongest earthquake to hit the Himalayan foothills in more than 50 years killed more than 500 people along the India-Nepal border yesterday.

The earthquake levelled hundreds of houses and doctors treating victims in remote towns and villages said they had run out of blood for transfusions.

Officials said they expected the death toll to rise and a leading Indian seismologist warned that more earthquakes were likely soon.

In Nepal, state radio reported more than 250 people dead. The worst-hit areas were Biratnagar and Dharan in the south-east. In Biratnagar, the earthquake killed at least 70 people, witnesses said. The injured had filled the wards of Biratnagar's main hospital and forced doctors to accom-

modate others in the grounds.

The witnesses quoted doctors as saying they had run out of blood to treat the injured.

In nearby Dharan, the earthquake killed at least 125 people and flattened the marketplace and the suburb of Bijayapur. It also demolished 90 per cent of the houses in Dharan, a popular recruiting

Photograph... 7

centre for Gurkhas joining the British Army, they added.

Both Nepali and Indian officials said they were expecting more casualties from interior areas and feared the death toll could rise much higher.

US scientists said the earthquake, which occurred just before dawn, measured 6.7 on the open-ended Richter scale at its epicentre along the Indo-

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## Philosophy lessons courtesy of Mickey Mouse

By Alan Hamilton

Now children, in today's critique of pure reason Aristotle will be played by Mickey Mouse and the part of Wittgenstein will be taken by Donald Duck.

The 1,000 delegates at the 18th World Congress of Philosophy which opened in Brighton yesterday might look down in disdain from their Olympian heights of intellect on the world of Disney. But Lord Halsbury, president of the Royal Philosophical Society, suggested in his opening address that using familiar cartoon characters could be a way of introducing children to the ideas of ethical choice without scaring them off the study of philosophy for life.

British philosophy is, on the whole, in a bad way. Most of its giants such as Russell and Ryle are dead, and the University Grants Committee recently forced the closure of seven out of 44 philosophy departments. When Lord Halsbury complained of the closures to the Department of Edu-



Soviet philosophers listening to translations at the Brighton congress.

cation and Science, he said, he received the response that genius in isolation would always survive. Socrates, he observed, did not.

In spite of languishing in the intellectual doldrums, Britain nevertheless won its bid to stage this year's congress against stiff competition from East Germany and Argentina. The conference, held every five years,

of philosophy at Warwick University and director of the conference, said. "Some say that the zing has gone out of British philosophy and moved across the Atlantic."

By far the biggest representation is from the United States, which has sent 180 philosophers, followed not surprisingly by the host nation with 100, and the Soviet Union with 70.

The Russians are likely to be a big focus of attention, as in the era of glasnost they appear to be moving rapidly from a view of Marx the scientific economist to Marx the deeply warm human philosopher.

Surprisingly, no nation has imposed an academic boycott in spite of the presence of 13 South African philosophers.

There are six Irish thinkers, eight Chinese sages, 19 Bulgarian intellectuals, and a professor of philosophy from Outer Mongolia, whose over-riding intellectual problem has been to find a Brighton hotel willing to

END COLUMN  
Ancient mystic favours Cram

From Cavin Bell  
Said

Steve Cram may be pleased to know that the eight Olympic aspirations from his country are assured of success, and he avoids several embarrassing

Such is the pressure of the job, the most famous of them all, the Olympic torch, whose flame is to be lit in Greece and carried to the opening ceremony in Seoul.

As part of its Olympic information service, the BBC is offering a preview of the prospects for success by several of the country's athletes after consulting the experts. Heaven, Earth, Fire, mountain, river, wind.

When The Times took Cram's birth-date and the fortune of the man who is to carry the torch, the following was the result: "You will be successful in your life and you will be happy and you will be loved."

October promises a equally rewarding life. The first of the month is a good time to start a new venture, and you will be successful in your life and you will be happy and you will be loved."

Autumn shows a similar picture for Cram. The first of the month is a good time to start a new venture, and you will be successful in your life and you will be happy and you will be loved."

Winter shows a similar picture for Cram. The first of the month is a good time to start a new venture, and you will be successful in your life and you will be happy and you will be loved."

Spring shows a similar picture for Cram. The first of the month is a good time to start a new venture, and you will be successful in your life and you will be happy and you will be loved."

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## NEWS ROUNDUP

## New jail row as Holloway settles

Prison officers at Strangeways, Manchester, will today start industrial action while colleagues at Holloway women's prison, north London, prepare to return to work after accepting a peace formula on Saturday. Strangeways last night had 1,655 prisoners, making it one of Europe's most overcrowded jails. Staff are taking action in a local dispute over manning levels and will refuse to handle new remand prisoners and those returning from court appearances.

Officers at Norwich prison and Parkhurst, on the Isle of Wight, are also refusing to take new inmates until their certified normal accommodation is reached. At Holloway a Prison Department review team, with two branch members of the Prison Officers' Association, is expected to examine working practices at the prison.

Fourteen establishments, mostly women's prisons, are likely to call off sympathy action. However, officers at Styal women's prison, Cheshire, have threatened to continue refusing new admissions because of their own grievances.

## 'Ghosts' in strike vote

Thousands of ghost workers who have received ballot papers could influence the result of the vote of 13,000 striking shipyard workers who this week decide whether to end their 12-week strike at the Vickers yard in Barrow, Cumbria. Yesterday an AEU official in the town said that two of the 12 unions involved have sent postal ballot papers to all their members living in the town regardless of where they work. He said: "We estimate that 3,000 men who don't work in the yard have received voting forms. We fear the result may be seriously affected."

## JP's son stabbed

Mrs Gene McKean, aged 52, a magistrate, has called for stiffer sentences for crimes of violence after her son, Desmond Swinhoe, aged 16, was stabbed in Gosford Park, Coventry. The leader of the gang that attacked him is said to have shouted: "Your mother sent us down". Last night he was in the intensive care unit of Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital. Mrs McKean said: "It appears sometimes that the punishment does not fit the crime. I am for longer sentences for crimes of violence where weapons are used."

## Councillors owe rent

The chairman of Liverpool City Council is one of those owing the authority £65 million in rent and rate arrears, it has been revealed. Mrs Dorothy Gavin, the Labour councillor who took over as chairman after this year's elections, was reported to owe more than £1,000 in rent on her semi-detached home in Norris Green. Mr Peter Coventry, deputy housing chairman, and Mr Peter Ledwith, a councillor, also owe rent on their houses. The council's debts were disclosed as the authority started a campaign to reclaim money owed in rents, rates and other debts.

## Lords reform sought

The Social Democratic Party believes peers should be stripped of their seats and votes in the House of Lords and replaced with a half-elected, half-nominated assembly. An SDP Green Paper, to be discussed at the party's annual conference next month, says it is undemocratic and anachronistic to have a second chamber whose membership is based predominantly on the principle of hereditary privilege and a political balance determined essentially by the patronage of the Prime Minister.

## 'Walter Gabriel' dies

Chris Gittins, aged 86, the radio actor who played Walter Gabriel for 35 years in *The Archers*, died in his sleep at a nursing home in Stourbridge, West Midlands, yesterday morning. His final performance will be broadcast on Thursday. The BBC will not recast his part.

## Stricter security is likely as Northern

## King has talks on security as IRA steps up terror drive

By David Sapsted and Michael Evans

Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, held talks with security chiefs in the province yesterday in an attempt to devise new strategies against the mounting wave of IRA terrorism.

The Northern Ireland Office refused to disclose the contents of the talks except to say that they centred on issues raised by discussions on Saturday involving the Prime Minister, Mr King, Sir John Hermon, the RUC Chief Constable and Lieutenant General Sir John Walters, Army Commanding Officer in Northern Ireland.

Arguments over the re-introduction of internment were believed to have been discussed but the main topic appeared to be the possibility of new counter-terrorist measures by the Army and police.

It was also disclosed yesterday that the special number plates used by British forces in Germany are likely to be replaced with normal UK plates in an attempt to make it more difficult for terrorists to identify army targets.

Six of the soldiers injured in the Omagh bombing were said by the Army to be "very seriously ill", the condition of two of the men worsening overnight.

A number of the other 21 were also reported to be in a serious condition.

The Army decided yesterday afternoon to start moving some of those less badly hurt from Tyrone County Hospital in Omagh to the more secure, military wing of the Musgrave Park Hospital in Belfast. They were ferried from the hospital in Army helicopters.

Others of the 27 who survived the bombing were in the Royal Victoria Hospital in Belfast, the Altnagelvin Hospital in Londonderry, in Dundaald and Dungannon.

RUC detectives investigating the bombing yesterday appealed for more witnesses to come forward. They have traced nearly everyone on the two coaches of bandmen who were the first on the scene but also want to speak to everyone who came to help deal with the injured early on Saturday morning.

Forensic science experts concluded their work at the scene of the bombing yesterday but the A5 road to Omagh remained sealed off and the soldiers and police were still searching the surrounding countryside.

An army spokesman confirmed that the explosive used by the IRA was Cuckoo-made Semtex, a brown moulded explosive similar to the military plastic explosive used by the British Army.

Five pounds of such material is capable of demolishing a car and the 200lb detonated at the side of the A5 represented "a horrific amount of explosive", the spokesman said.

The injured in Tyrone County Hospital were visited yesterday morning by Sir John, their lieutenant general, and a memorial service was held at Omagh barracks for the eight who died. Elsewhere in churches throughout Northern Ireland prayers for the dead were said.

The decision to scrap the present easily identifiable British Forces German plates will be announced this week by Mr Archie Hamilton, Minister of State for the Armed Forces.

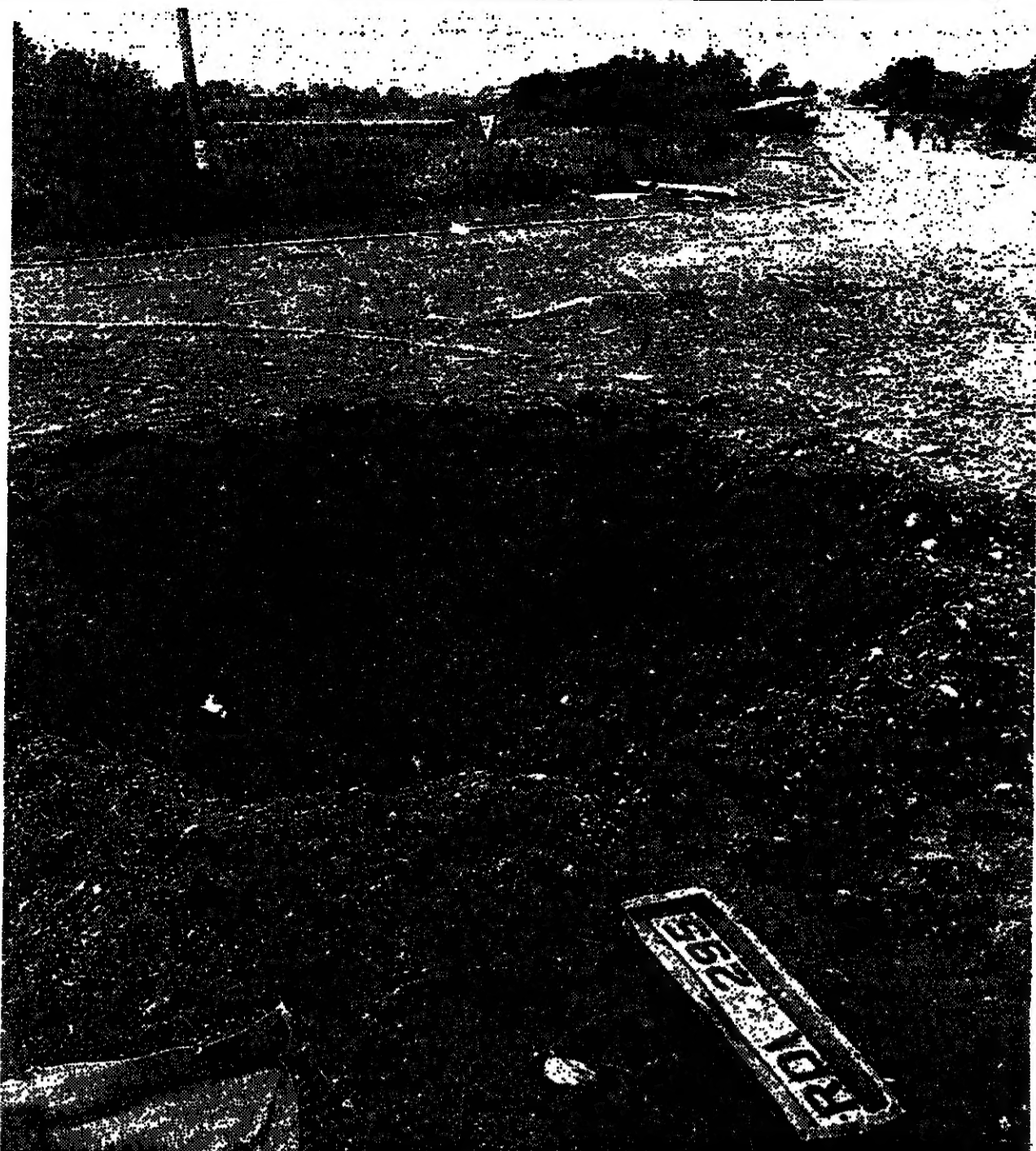
An urgent inquiry was launched after Regimental Sergeant Major Richard Heekin was shot by the IRA in Ostend.

It became clear that Mr Heekin had been singled out by the two gunmen because of the conspicuous number plates on his Vauxhall car.

Last week Ministry of Defence officials held discussions with the Department of Transport to see if a change to British number plates would be feasible.

After the announcement this week, talks will begin with the German authorities. The Government in Bonn has already indicated its support for any change that would improve the security of British servicemen based in Germany.

Sources said yesterday that it would take some time before the change to British plates could be enforced. It was not something that could be done overnight.



The numberplate of the soldiers' bus lies in the road beside the crater made by the IRA bomb. The wreckage of the bus lies across a hedge on the other side of the road, giving an indication of the force of the blast. (Photograph: Dennis McNeelance)

## Parents despair over Army security

By Andrew Moger

Relatives of the troops killed in Northern Ireland spoke yesterday of the outrage they felt at losing their sons, some aged only 18 years.

Mostly, however, they were overwhelmed by despair over the IRA and the security which failed the young soldiers.

While the infantrymen had a protection role serving in the province, their own lives had not been properly safeguarded, they argued.

As arrangements were being made for the bodies to be flown back to England, Mrs Jean Winter, whose son Jason,

Seven of the eight soldiers killed in the explosion were named by the Army last night as: Private Jayson Burditt, aged 19, of Bath, Avon; Private Richard Greener, aged 21, of Tyne and Wear; Private Mark Anthony Norworthy, aged 18, of Plymouth, Devon;

a private, was one of the eight killed, urged the authorities to improve security so that more lives being wasted.

Mrs Winter, of Taunton, Somerset, said: "Everything appears to have been so slack."

"The boys in the coach could not do anything to protect themselves. The IRA

Private Stephen James Wilkinson, aged 18, of Stanley, Co Durham; Private Jason Spencer Winter, aged 19, of Taunton, Somerset; Private Blair Edgar Morris Bishop, aged 19, of Hereford; and Private Peter Lloyd Bullock, aged 21, of Bristol. All were single.

seems to know when they are going in and out of the Army camp and bases and they should have been covered instead of being open targets. He may have been a soldier but he was just a boy."

Mrs Winter, whose son had been in the Army only 13 months, said they feared for

his safety when they first learned he had to make a 70-mile bus journey from Belfast airport to his barracks.

Earlier, the father of Peter Bullock, the eighth victim, told yesterday how his injured son stayed alive just long enough to see him and his wife. Mr Peter Bullock senior, of Stoke-sub-Hamdon, Somerset, was flown by the Army to see his son, who was on a ventilator at Craigavon Hospital in Co Armagh.

"He was alive and obviously waiting for us. He waited until we saw him and then he died."

## Clash over documents

## Communist plot, union says

By John Spicer, Employment Affairs Correspondent

Leaders of the electricians' union are demanding an investigation by the TUC into an alleged communist conspiracy against their organization. Another union rejected the documents as forgeries.

Mr Paul Gallagher, president of the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union, has sent several documents to Mr Norman Willis, general secretary of the TUC, which he says proves the demand for a full investigation is "irresistible".

Yesterday the TUC rejected Mr Gallagher's assertion of a general conspiracy against the EETPU. Mr Willis said the General Council totally repudiated "the offensive and unfounded slur on the integrity of TUC officials, implying their participation in such a conspiracy".

At next month's TUC conference in Bournemouth, Mr Eric Hammond, EETPU general secretary, will use the evidence his union has obtained to embarrass critics — particularly officials of the Manufacturing, Science and Finance union (MSF).

In spite of moves by Mr Clive Jenkins, the joint general secretary of MSF and this year's TUC chairman, Mr Hammond is expected to argue his union's case against

Britain's smaller trade unions, led mostly by moderates, are to join forces in an attempt to prevent the big unions from exerting their influence on the TUC General Council. They face having their representation cut from 11 seats to six, if a motion put forward by the 630,000-member Manufacturing Science and Finance union is accepted at the TUC conference next month. The conference agenda, published today, shows that the Banking, Insurance and Finance Union, the National Union of Hosiery and Knitwear Workers and the Educational Institute of Scotland will lead opposition to the motion.

expulsion from the TUC in public. Mr Jenkins has been lobbying hard to prevent the matter being discussed in front of the television cameras, arguing that the EETPU "trial" should be held behind closed doors to reduce damage to the union movement.

However, Mr Hammond will be allowed to appeal against his union's expulsion — over single-union, no-strike agreements — in the full glare of publicity. Both Mr Jenkins and Mr Ken Gill, the other joint general secretary of MSF, will be among his targets. Mr Hammond has in his

possession an internal memorandum from Mr John Simmons, a southern regional official of MSF, urging union shop stewards, branch secretaries and council members to take action after the EETPU has been expelled.

Mr Simmons says it is dangerous because the EETPU has long planned its departure and will attack MSF within strategic areas. "It is a battle MSF must win decisively", he says.

The memo also states that MSF must be seen to help progressive forces within the EETPU to fight the decision of its leadership.

In his letter to the TUC, Mr Gallagher said the term "progressive forces" was standard left-wing jargon for communist and other hard-left groups. He said the matter demanded investigation.

Yesterday the TUC rejected Mr Gallagher's assertion of a general conspiracy against the EETPU. Mr Willis said the General Council totally repudiated "the offensive and unfounded slur on the integrity of TUC officials, implying their participation in such a conspiracy".

An official of MSF said that Mr Jenkins and Mr Gill regarded the documents produced by the EETPU as a "hoax" and a "forgery".

## Tattoos a clue to dead man

By Mark Ellis

Police were last night hoping that tattoos might help them to identify one of two young men trampled to death during a rock concert at Donington Park race track in Leicestershire on Saturday. The man had tattoos of a scorpion and a tiger on his arms and a dragon on his left hand.

He was among hundreds of "heavy metal" music enthusiasts who were "slam dancing" — leaping into the air and bumping heads together — at the Monsters of Rock Festival.

Police, the local authority and the fire service are investigating safety and crowd control at the festival, which attracted 90,000 people. The other dead man was named as Alan Dick, aged 18,

of Lineside Walk, Rhu, near Helensburgh. Strathclyde, who was found face down in the mud. It was the first such concert he had attended.

Chief Supt Dennis Clarke said: "The deaths and injuries are being treated as a tragic accident. The crowd was boisterous but seemed in very good humour. Security seemed quite adequate."

The accident happened when a band called Guns 'n' Roses came on stage and the crowd surged forward. Mr David Chapple, aged 25, of Saltash, Cornwall, was injured and treated at the Queen's Medical Centre, Nottingham. Mr Tysze Keiwicz, aged 25, from Reading, Berkshire, said: "I saw the bloke who died. He

was on the ground for 10 minutes being trampled by everybody."

"I was in the middle of the floor trying to grab somebody and get them up. Everybody was helping everybody else because we were all in the same situation. If you pass out you go on the deck and get trampled. The crowd closes over you. It swallows you up."

Mr Maurice Jones, managing director of Almcave, the concert organizers said: "We were totally devastated. We really care for these kids and my dearest wish would be for these two men to be still alive."

"Our organization was better than ever before in terms of security, policing and looking after the fans' welfare."

## French restrict aircraft

Action by French air traffic controllers late on Saturday night, restricting the number of British flights entering French air space to two every 20 minutes, led to some delays for British holidaymakers yesterday.

Aberdeen: all charter flights were in early except for one to Palma which was delayed by four hours. A Britannia to Palma which was running four hours late.

Bristol: no problems.

Edinburgh: no problems.

Leeds/Bradford: all flights on time except for a Yugoslavian Airlines flight to Pula which left late.

Liverpool: a quiet weekend with no delays.

Luton: A Monarch Airlines flight to Malaga left five hours late, a British Midland flight to Jersey left four hours late; a Monarch Airlines flight to Paris left five hours late. A Monarch flight from Faro was due in five hours late last night.

Manchester: delays of about an hour on several flights due to the French air traffic controllers' action. Of 36 charter departures over the weekend, six were delayed a maximum of one hour. Cal Air and Orion flights to Spain were delayed by about an hour. The worst delay affected a British Airways flight arriving from Orlando originally delayed at Gatwick, which arrived at Manchester 25 hours late.

Sheffield: a Transwade Airlines flight to Stockholm left three hours late last night and a Sterling Airways flight left nearly two hours late.

Gatwick: only a few flights delayed for a maximum of one hour, and a British Airways flight to Lagos delayed eight hours.

Heathrow: no serious delays, several flights in early and the maximum delay about 10 minutes.

Notes: The Times assumes all flights are on time unless stated otherwise. Times flights are based on the latest information available at the time of going to press. Times flights are based on the latest information available at the time of going to press. Times flights are based on the latest information available at the time of going to press.

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# Ireland reels from bombing of army bus

## A community tells of horror and frustration

By Ronald Faux in Omagh and Edward Gorman

"See that", a driver at a service station on the main road into Border Country said. "Even the road signs are starting to read like an IRA roll-call."

The sign pointed to Enniskillen and beneath it to Omagh, where early on Saturday eight young soldiers of the 1st Battalion Light Infantry died. The bitterness and horror felt by the local community are easy to judge.

Familiarity with the results of terrorism has not blunted an abhorrence of the work of terrorists. Many say the whole of Fermanagh has a sense of falling casualty to the violence. Beyond the blunt fact of death delivered to "soft" targets by bomb or sniper's bullet comes their usual frustration, anger and a polarity of views about what is to be done.

At the scene of the blast yesterday a simple red poppy wreath hung on the fence opposite the wrecked bus. There was no name, and the inscription read: "A little tribute true and tender just to show you are remembered".

Forensic scientists combed through every blade of grass around the shattered bus at the point from where it is thought the signal was sent to detonate the 200lbs of explosive.

Soldiers of the Ulster Defence Regiment, their faces stained with blacking polish, patrolled the fields and hedges on both sides of the road as security forces moved in on what has now become one of the province's most notorious black spots.

Army engineers arrived with a mobile crane to lift the shattered bus out of the ditch where it had come to rest at right angles to the road. As it rose slowly in the air it was obvious many of the men had made a miraculous escape. The entire left side of the bus had been blown in by the force of the blast.

The locals of the tiny hamlet of Carr Begone were out of their houses to watch.

"We're stunned cold", one woman whose house overlooks the scene said. "Even after 20 years this is a shocking catastrophe. Seeing this really

The army bus massacre marks one of the most savage points of the terrorists' current campaign against British forces in Northern Ireland, Britain and Europe and takes to 21 the number of regular soldiers who have been killed this year.

A further 10 men from the Ulster Defence Regiment have died in the wave of bombings and shootings.

The terrorists' military victims this year have included:

• Six soldiers murdered by an IRA bomb after a fun-raiser in Lisburn on June 15.

• Three off-duty RAF men killed in two attacks in The Netherlands on May 1.

• Two army corporals attacked by a mob and shot dead on March 19 after they inadvertently became caught up in an IRA funeral in Belfast.

The worst single atrocity was at Warrenpoint on August 1979, when 18 soldiers were killed in a bomb explosion and gun attack only hours after the IRA murdered Lord Mountbatten.

brings it home to you. Frustration is the biggest thing and there seems to be no end in view."

In a Protestant bar in Omagh a girl aged 18 wept uncontrollably. She was too frightened to speak about how the IRA murdered her boyfriend - British soldier aged 19.

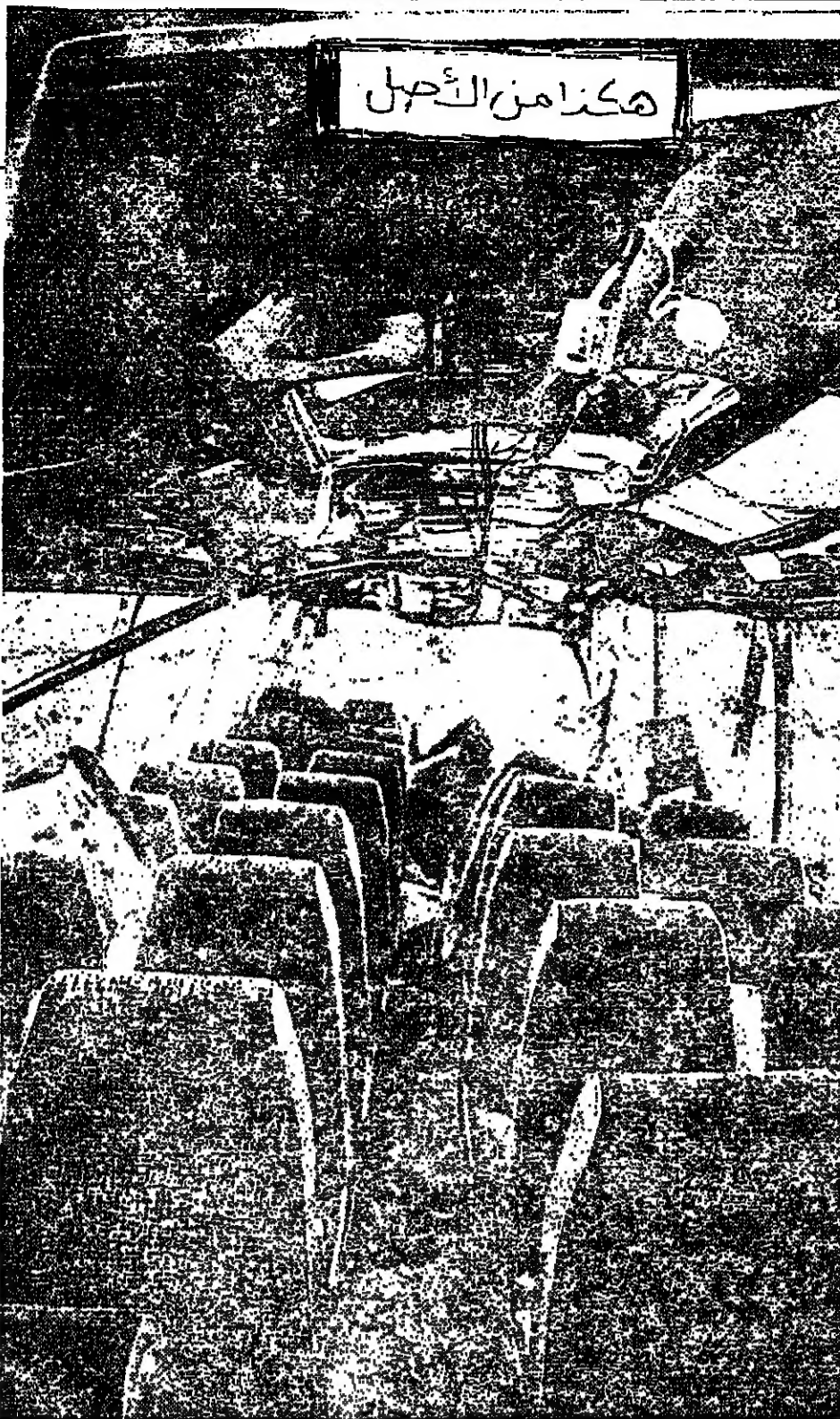
But her best friend, Miss Barbara Dundas, sitting next to her, wants the world to know what she saw.

She had been travelling back from Portadown immediately behind the soldiers' bus when it blew up.

"You understand, don't you", she said, "that like you, we've heard of bombings and shootings all our lives, but it's different when you see it - these were human beings slaughtered like animals."

"I was talking to the boys trying to keep their spirits up and they were dying in front of me - they were lying there freezing in shock calling out the names of their children", she said.

"I didn't register what I was seeing. It was actually blood - it was just a nightmare and it hasn't sunk in yet. No words can explain what I felt."



The interior of the bus which was carrying members of the Light Infantry to Omagh



Lieutenant General Sir John Walters (left) and a soldier leaving hospital in Omagh

## Troops will be scarred for life

By Edward Gorman

Many of the soldiers injured in Saturday's bombing will carry their scars for life, according to surgeons who have been treating them.

Some will require plastic surgery for injuries caused by window glass being blown into their faces.

The surgeon who co-ordinated emergency treatment of the victims spoke last night of his admiration for the courage and good spirits they had displayed in spite of their injuries.

Mr Dominic Pinto, senior consultant surgeon at Tyrone County Hospital in Omagh, said: "I must say I am acutely inspired by these young men. They came in, there was no panic and they seemed to be very disciplined."

Mr Pinto, aged 51, said 22 soldiers had been admitted to the hospital. They were all aged between 18 and 21 and four were in a serious condition. Some had been transferred elsewhere for specialist orthopaedic and plastic surgery. Six had operations immediately on admission under general anaesthetic. All had undergone minor operations.

Two of the more seriously injured were on ventilators, but were expected to be taken off last night.

"Most of them are suffering blast injuries to limbs and to the head", he said. "Some have friction burns and many are suffering injuries from glass being blown into their skin and faces."

One soldier had lost the sight of an eye and four others will have permanently-damaged hearing.

The surgeon who travelled to Downing Street after the bombing said yesterday that he had made the journey because he wanted to tell the Prime Minister about the human dimension of the carnage.

Mr Rodney Peyton, a consultant surgeon at Duncannon hospital, where he helped to treat several of the soldiers, travelled to see Mrs Margaret Thatcher on Saturday with Mr Ken Maginnis, Official Unionist MP for Fermanagh and South Tyrone.

"I thought it would be right for Mrs Thatcher to know about the carnage that is going on out here. It is not just a matter of what happened on Saturday - in the past two weeks we have had in eleven victims of the violence, most of them members of the security forces", he said.

## Rail stations in competition are proposed

By Andrew Morgan

The idea of railway stations in big cities offering a choice of competing services was welcomed last night in the light of British Rail's announcement that some long-distance commuter fares faced big increases in the next five years.

Supporters of privatization believe that certain routes could be run at a reduced cost if they were taken out of British Rail control and exposed to the private sector.

Sources claimed last week that long-distance commuters could face increases of more than £5,000 a year for their season tickets after BR decided to bring into line the "anomaly" of the price per mile which such cardholders pay. The decision would affect some 15,000 people commuting more than 75 miles to London.

Consultants such as Mr Kenneth Irvine, attached to the right-wing Adam Smith Institute, believe that the most enticing parts of the British Rail system are the east-coast line south of Doncaster and the line between Bristol and Paddington, where competition could cut fares by up to 40 per cent within two years.

Mr Irvine said: "BR has gone in for the most aggressive premium pricing on these routes, but competition could cut fares far lower than the proposed increases."

His privatization plan would be based on an independent authority which

would be responsible for tracks and signalling and would charge private operators, possibly including British Rail, to run trains on its lines.

Sea Containers, the shipping group, says it would also be keen to operate private trains. The company already runs the successful Orient Express service on BR tracks. Mr James Sherwood, the chairman, believes there is hidden value in BR's assets which the private sector could unlock.

Some of his proposals include separate check-in facilities at leading stations, such as King's Cross and Euston, with customers paying by credit card.

The Centre for Policy Studies, another right-wing think tank, is suggesting the possible return to the network of private companies, such as the Great Western and London Midland and Scottish. Mr Paul Channon, Secretary of State for Transport, has said that privatization is on the timetable for the next parliament.

However, British Rail said last night that no fresh overture on privatization had been made since the annual report was publicized last month.

Sir Robert Reid, the chairman, said then that any privatization would take several years to come to fruition. In the meantime, efforts would be concentrated on continued growth.

## Gap between pay and benefits 'widening'

By Robert Matthews

The Child Poverty Action Group will today produce figures which, it maintains, show that the gap between social security benefits and average wages has widened progressively since 1979.

A report published by the charity focuses on child benefit, retirement pension, unemployment benefit and supplementary benefit. It says that while benefits have increased, they have failed to keep pace with the average take-home pay, which has increased by almost 28 per cent in real terms since 1979.

It says unemployment benefit for a married couple has fallen from 37 per cent of

average net earnings to about 29 per cent over the past 10 years, while the retirement pension for a married couple has fallen from 45.3 per cent of average weekly net earnings for men to 36.4 per cent during the same period.

Miss Fran Bennett, director of the CPAG, said: "It is the Government's proud boast that the corner has now been turned and that Britain is now a prosperous society. It is time that more of this prosperity reached the millions of people who depend on grossly inadequate social security benefits."

The real value of social security benefits (CPAG 1-5 Bath Street, London EC1V 9PY; 75p).

## Camelford water pollution

### Acid 'worse than reported'

By Mark Ellis

An acid solution which poisoned thousands of people in north Cornwall was three times worse than officially reported, it was disclosed last night.

As pressure increased for the chairman of the South West Water Authority to resign, officials said in a letter that the chemical concentration was higher than the 8 per cent solution recorded in the official report on the incident.

The authority admitted that lax management allowed 20 tonnes of aluminium sulphate to contaminate the mains water supply to 7,000 homes.

Mr Douglas Cross, secretary of the Camelford Scientific Advisory Panel, an action group formed to fight on behalf of affected consumers, said the official confirmation came after a tip-off from

sources within the water authority, challenging the quoted level.

The contamination, on July 6 in the Camelford area of north Cornwall, caused hundreds of people to suffer skin rashes, diarrhoea, ulcers and sore throats and in one case a woman's hair turned green when she washed it.

Mr Cross, a former lecturer in water pollution, said he received a letter on Saturday from Mr Quentin Gray, head of administration and solicitor to South West Water, stating: "The strength of 8 per cent liquid aluminium sulphate is 26.8 per cent aluminium sulphate."

"This clearly shows that the whole section of the report dealing with the details of the pollution is a shambles", Mr Cross said. "It must draw

attention to the inadequacy of the report and to say the chairman has only been in his post for a year is not good enough. If the organization is duff, it is not good enough or acceptable to the local community that it is six weeks since we were poisoned that they reveal the true extent of the poisoning."

Mr Gerrard Neale, Conservative MP for Cornwall North, said Mr Keith Court, chairman and chief executive of South West Water, should resign because the letter left a nagging doubt in the minds of people affected that they were not told the truth.

The water was poisoned when a tanker load of acid solution was delivered to the unmanned Lowermoor treatment plant and poured into a reservoir.

## Hayward may have to resign

By Michael Evans  
Defence Correspondent

Captain Simon Hayward, the Life Guards officer serving a five-year sentence in Sweden for his part in an international drug-smuggling ring, is expected to be told this week that General Sir John Chapple, commander-in-chief, UK Land Forces, has recommended strongly that he should resign his commission.

Since Captain Hayward's conviction in a Stockholm court in August last year, his case has been examined by his superior officers. A decision on whether he should remain in the Army will now be made by the Army Board, after receiving Sir John's recommendation.

Sources said yesterday that Captain Hayward, aged 33, would have the right to appeal if the board decided to approve his dismissal. Since his conviction he has been on full pay of £17,500 a year. From his cell in jail at Malmö, southern Sweden, yesterday, Captain Hayward said: "I know nothing about this point, I have heard nothing officially, although it is true that I offered to resign my commission when I was convicted."

Captain Hayward was arrested by Swedish police after the discovery of 50 kilos of cannabis worth £500,000 in the car he was driving. He maintained that he knew nothing about the drugs in the car which belonged to Mr Christopher Hayward, his brother.

## Home buyers 'risk big repair bills'

By Christopher Warras, Property Correspondent

Home buyers are risking the loss of thousands of pounds by failing to have proper surveys carried out, according to Black Horse Agencies.

The group of estate agents, one of Britain's largest, says its research indicates that one in seven British properties shows evidence of potentially serious defects while fewer than one in ten buyers has a full survey.

Gascoigne-Pees, part of the Black Horse group, has adopted a new code of practice

for its surveyors and issued a guide for home buyers.

This is the latest move by estate agents to improve services to customers after recent criticism. The next step is likely to be the introduction of a code of conduct.

Mr Joe Bradley, managing director of Prudential Property Services, the largest agents' group with 779 offices, believes a voluntary code would not be enough on its own because some estate

agents could ignore it. He called for a test of competence, which could be implemented under the 1979 Estate Agents Act.

About 800 staff of the estate agents Alder King, which is part of Black Horse Agencies, have been warned not to speculate in property through the company's books. Two staff members in Bristol have been disciplined for buying a house and converting it into flats for sale.

## Pocket-sized telephones from British Telecom

By Robert Matthews, Technology Correspondent

British Telecom engineers are developing a pocket-sized communication device for outgoing calls.

The device is a spin-off from cordless telephone technology, and calls from it will cost a fraction of the price of those from cellular telephones.

Several British companies are expected to unveil a new type of portable telephone later this year.

However the new system will not be advanced enough to connect callers on the move. British Telecom engineers at Martlesham, Suffolk, are working towards a device the size of a credit card which would allow two-way

communication.

Mr Charles Baker, marketing director of BT Mobile Communications, said that the basic technological problems of putting together such devices, dubbed "personal mobile communicators" (PMCs), had been solved.

The company is considering a type of PMC which allows office workers to make calls and be contacted anywhere in their company building.

Mr Baker said that in the longer term, PMCs were likely to feature liquid crystal displays capable of showing pages of information.

Those devices are likely to have the

means for an answering machine to store incoming calls when users do not want to be disturbed.

British Telecom is about to introduce a new telephone card which allows calls to be made on credit without going through the operator. Subscribers in Bristol have received the first of the cards. Until now only a few telephone boxes have been capable of taking ordinary credit cards. There is a British Telecom credit card, but users must first call the operator. The new system allows authentication to be done automatically. The call is charged to quarterly bills or to credit call accounts.

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# Royal college chiefs seek talks with Clarke on NHS cuts

By Jill Sherman, Social Services Correspondent

The presidents of the royal medical colleges have called for a meeting with Mr Kenneth Clarke, the Secretary of State for Health, to express their concern about cuts in patient services and to argue for "substantial" extra funding for the National Health Service.

The move has been prompted by complaints of inadequate facilities from consultants throughout the country.

Mr Ian Todd, the chairman of the Conference of Presidents, said yesterday that the presidents would repeat their demands made at the end of last year for immediate extra resources for the health service. He said there was evidence of continuing reductions in beds, a cutback in consultant posts and restrictions on the number of operations performed.

Last December the growing crisis in the health service prompted an unprecedented outburst in a public statement by the presidents of the Royal College of Surgeons, the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists and the Royal College of Physicians. Soon after, the Government announced an emergency injection of £100 million for the NHS.

In January, the presidents called for further funding and a review of the NHS at a meeting with Mr John Moore, then Secretary of State for Social Services.

Mr Todd, who is also president of the Royal College of Surgeons, wrote to Mr Moore five weeks ago, but he

has had no reply from the Department of Health and Social Security since Mr Clarke's appointment.

There had been no sign of improvements since the crisis last December, Mr Todd said yesterday.

"On the contrary, I think it is getting steadily worse. The profession is becoming so demoralized," he said.

"We have had no input into the Prime Minister's review, which appears to be concerned only with economics. In the meantime, patients are suffering."

"We need to put our point of view. We are concerned about patient services and it is quite apparent that more money is needed. The Prime Minister said more money was put into the service this year, but it has not been enough to cover pay increases and inflation. There has been no real growth at all."

An increasing number of health authorities were failing to replace surgeons when they retired, due to cash shortages, Mr Todd said. Moves to cut junior doctors' hours and restrict locum cover, to save money, meant that patient services inevitably suffered. "Where there aren't enough staff they close beds, and where they close beds they say they don't need so many staff — it's a vicious circle," he said.

Sir Raymond Hoffenberg, president of the Royal College of Physicians, agreed that whatever the outcome of the NHS review, a substantial injection of cash was needed. He suggested an injection of

£2 billion, or 10 per cent of the NHS budget, which would still leave the service 15 per cent below other European countries in terms of expenditure.

Sir Raymond said he had received many letters from consultants complaining of bed closures and the non-replacement of consultants.

● The Confederation of Health Service Employees yesterday called on Mr Michael Forsyth, Under-Secretary of State at the Scottish Office, to publicly admit that the Government had deceived nurses in Scotland over the level of pay increases they would receive.

In April, the Government announced that nurses would receive an average 15.3 per cent increase in pay, but the union says that figure includes an element for London weighting, for which no nurse in Scotland qualified.

Mr Jim Devine, the union's Scottish regional officer, warned Mr Forsyth that, unless he made a public statement clarifying the matter, he could face serious unrest.

"Four weeks ago, we wrote to Michael Forsyth asking him to publicly state that Scottish nurses would receive an average 15.3 per cent increase, and that the deal would be fully funded. His silence was deafening," Mr Devine said.

Mr Devine said that the union was planning a series of emergency meetings over the next few weeks. He expected that members would decide to "demonstrate their anger" at the manner in which the pay deal was being handled.

# Leisure turns out a barrel roll of fun



High flyer: Sir Christopher Benson in the cockpit of his Chipmunk aerobatic aircraft, above, and doing a barrel roll over Salisbury (Pictures: Mark Pepper)

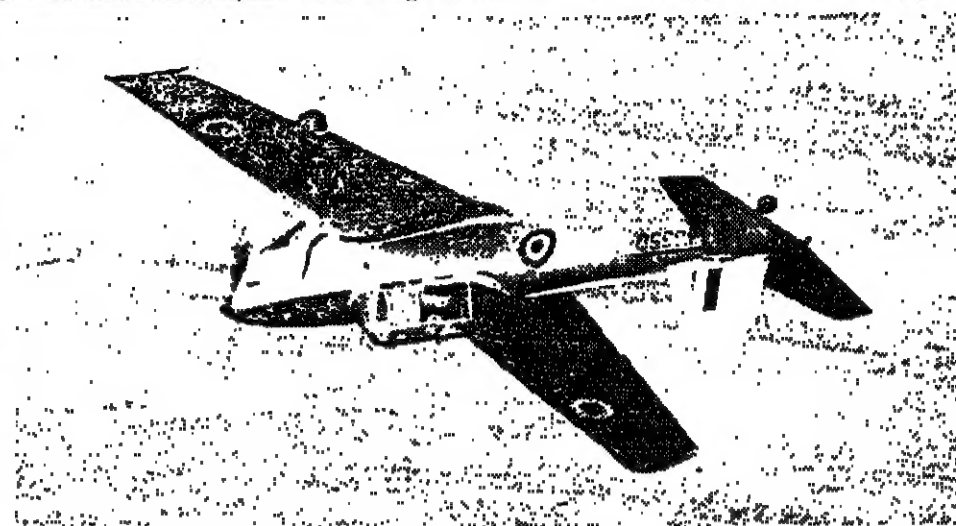
Off duty: Sir Christopher Benson, chairman of the London Docklands Development Corporation, spends a good deal of his spare time in a Chipmunk two-seater aerobatic aircraft high over the Wiltshire countryside.

An aerobatics enthusiast since he gained his private pilot's licence in 1971, initially because of the need to get from A to B quickly, Sir Christopher is just as familiar with helicopters.

Sir Christopher, aged 55, and his wife Jo, live on their 250-acre farm at Old Sarum, next to the Wiltshire Aerobatics Club, whose 125 acres he keeps in perfect flying order. "I've got a very good farm manager, which is just as well because I'm in London most of the time working," he admits.

"I love flying because it's complete recreation. You simply can't think of anything else when you are up there, you must concentrate totally. I have now done 600 hours fixed-wing flying and 300 in a helicopter." As for fear as he loops the loop, he says that after an initial twinge it has never been a problem.

He commutes to work in Docklands, east London, by train. "I know there is the new airport there now but helicopters are so noisy, I couldn't really do it," he sighs. In October Sir Christopher, knighted this year for public service, returns to being full-time chairman of MEPC, a property company.



# Child unit closure is denied

By Robert Matthews, Technology Correspondent

Health officials in the West Midlands last night denied that they had firm plans to close down key specialist wards in Birmingham Children's Hospital in an effort to reduce pressure on its overburdened facilities.

The regional health authority said that a variety of proposals was being investigated to ease the resource problems at the hospital, which attracted considerable attention last year when a number of heart operations on young children had to be cancelled.

By 1995, the authority hopes to have built a new children's hospital at the Queen Elizabeth medical centre, about four miles from the existing hospital, at a cost of £40 million.

However, the problems currently affecting the hospital have led the authority to consider an interim plan, in which some of the specialities would be moved out of the

hospital, reducing the demand on intensive care and other facilities.

"On the face of it, it would make sense at least to consider it, but it's no more than an idea," an authority spokesman said. It was emphasized that doctors at the hospital would be fully consulted.

Mr John Corkery, a consultant surgeon at the hospital and chairman of the medical association committee for the central Birmingham health district, said yesterday there were fears that the interim plan would become permanent, relieving the health authority of the difficulty of finding £40 million for the new hospital.

"This interim plan is a smoke-screen, and more than anything else, would be a waste of time," he said.

"It would inevitably lead to a gross deterioration in children's medical care in Birmingham. We're amazed that

these proposals have seen the light of day.

"It really addresses none of the problems of inadequate funding, an intensive therapy unit which is too small and the lack of nurses", Mr Corkery said.

He added that the long-standing financial anomaly by which the hospital has carried out work for other districts yet has not been paid for it should be tackled first.

In addition, the health authority should concentrate more effort on making nursing more attractive.

Mr Corkery said that the views of the doctors would be made clear to the health authority by the end of the summer.

He said that he was concerned that financial considerations now have a higher priority within health authorities than reasonable medical demands.

# Whitehouse to see Jesus film preview

By Andrew Billie

Mrs Mary Whitehouse will see a preview of Martin Scorsese's film *The Last Temptation of Christ* before deciding whether to take its distributors to court.

The British Board of Film Censors meets to consider granting the film a certificate on Thursday and United International Pictures, the distributors, will hold a press preview in London next week.

Mrs Whitehouse, editor of the National Viewers and Listeners' Association journal, successfully sued *Gay News* for blasphemy more than 10 years ago and is in little doubt that the film is blasphemous, but is determined to see it before taking action.

However, she has already received a synopsis of the film as well as a draft script.

Mrs Whitehouse yesterday said: "I would think myself that there is little doubt that it is a film that would give considerable offence to Christians. It drags Jesus through the mud."

She will only bring an action if the British Board of Film Censors grants the film a certificate, in which case it could be made party to the action, and if Mr Allan Green, Director of Public Prosecutions, refuses to take action.

Mr Geoffrey Robertson, a leading liberal lawyer who acted for *Gay News* in 1977, yesterday would not comment on a report that he had been instructed by the distributors to draw up a defence.

However, in his 1984 book, *Media Law*, he writes that the DPP is unlikely to bring actions for blasphemy against publications with any artistic value.

# Firms fund urgent Europe-wide study

By Richard Evans, Media Editor

Europe's largest advertisers are funding a £400,000 emergency report by a London company into the potentially disastrous effects of new restrictions proposed for television advertising.

The investigation is being done by Booz Allen & Hamilton International, management consultants, as a result of growing alarm caused by a draft Council of Europe convention and a proposed EEC directive on transfrontier broadcasting. The Council of Europe convention, due to be ratified this November in Stockholm, rules out commercial breaks during some programmes — such as *News at Ten* — and limits advertisements to once every 45 minutes during many others.

Instead there would be lengthy "blocks" of advertisements — up to 12 minutes long — between programmes. Advertisers believe the stan-

The Government is bracing itself for a new pirate radio explosion sparked by increasing frustration over the delay in introducing legislation to legalise community stations.

The next broadcasting Bill, which is expected to authorize a community radio network, will not now be published until late next year.

The Community Radio Association predicts that up to 50 unlicensed stations may take to the air as a direct result of

the delay, many of them aimed at ethnic minorities.

Mr Bevan Jones, the association's chairman, says it condemns piracy, but has decided to turn a blind eye to members who break the law.

The Government has increased the staff of the Department of Trade and Industry's Radio Investigation Service and given another £400,000 for new equipment to locate the pirates.

barons are anxious not to lose part of their large supply of advertising to television.

Television advertising in West Germany is strictly regulated, and the latest figures show it attracts only 10.3 per cent of the nation's total advertising revenue, compared with the 32.7 per cent attracted by television in Britain.

The idea of a Europe-wide

report to examine the repercussions of the convention proposals was mooted at a meeting of the World Federation of Advertisers held in London last week.

Although Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, has indicated that he will not sign the convention in its present form, advertisers are increasingly worried that the Council of Europe proposals will find their way into the EEC directive that is being discussed in Brussels. That directive will be legally binding on member states.

The Booz Allen & Hamilton study will examine the impact of the Council of Europe proposals on the broadcasting industry, advertisers and industry generally. It will also determine how television viewers and programmers will be affected. About 30 European firms are funding the report.

# Cars celebrate Jaguar win

By Daniel Ward  
Motor Industry Correspondent

Jaguar is to celebrate its success in the Le Mans 24-hour sports car race this year with the production of 100 specially built XJS coupes.

Owners of the £38,500 model, destined to become a valuable collector's car, will ride in the 230mph Le Mans race car and be taught by Jaguar's racing drivers to drive the "Celebration" XJR-S quickly and safely.

The car is the first special sporting model to be built by the JaguarSport operation which was formed recently. The company aims to build up to 2,500 customized cars an-



Return on Le Mans investment: the special-edition XJR-S usually for discerning customers. Owners will be offered many colour they wish.

Jaguar sales in France have reached record levels following the Le Mans success in June. Sir John Egan, the

Jaguar chairman, said at the launch of the new car. "The image of a company is like putting money in the bank and our win at Le Mans certainly put money in the bank for Jaguar."

## WHITEHALL BRIEF by David Walker

# No rest for those who draft our laws

The High Court is on vacation; Parliament is up and ministers are away; the machinery of government slips a gear. So spare a thought, this August, for a team of Civil Service lawyers located in a set of ancient offices next to the site where tourists ogle Life Guards standing sentry. For them this is the busiest of seasons.

These are the Parliamentary Counsel; 23 barristers and solicitors who draft legislation which, more often than not, Parliament rubber-stamps. In an era when the capacity of Parliament to revise complex legislation is distinctly unimpressive, a great weight is carried on these Civil Service shoulders.

Their task this summer includes the mammoth electricity and water privatization Bills, each immensely complex and chequered with legal and political pitfalls. Both Bills need to be ready, in finished form, for the next session of

Parliament. The Parliamentary Counsel, technically part of the Government Legal Service but in practice separate from the lawyers who advise within departments, are an unashamed intellectual elite who can be forgiven their swagger.

On the elegance and precision of their drafting rests the parliamentary reputation of ministers, even prime ministers. They are the mechanics of the manifesto. They ensure that Bills are as nearly error-free as possible. They strive to make Acts of Parliament judge-proof, though if they come to judicial review, it is more likely to be what ministers and their officials have done in pursuance of legislation than the law itself that will be faulted.

From the offices of the Parliamentary Counsel overlooking Horse Guards' Parade, the Thatcher years appear busy ones, and lately, rushed. Being busy, they

emphasize, is not the same as being rushed, which puts the quality of legislative drafting in jeopardy.

Last year the team expanded (it had to, to cope with the extra work and the intense and long apprenticeship lawyers have to serve before they can undertake the writing of parliamentary Bills). Their office was able to find six capable new lawyers partly because the legal profession, in its wisdom, discriminates against women. Denied a fair chance to shine in private practice, bright female lawyers find government service more receptive to their talents.

Salaries for Parliamentary Counsel are relatively competitive. They are paid on a higher scale than most other government lawyers. There is, they say, an "unwritten contract" with the politicians to keep their salaries in line with private practice, and they appear to have escaped much of the "new managerialism" ram-

pan elsewhere in Whitehall. Their ace in the hole is that the "privatization" of Bill-writing has already been tried, and failed miserably. Not long ago a celebrated patent lawyer was asked to draw up a Bill, but after a considerable delay, with the Department of Trade growing increasingly anxious, all he had produced were annotations on his original instructions.

In contrast, come autumn, the fate of the utilities privatization exercises will show something of the quality of the draftsmanship of the Parliamentary Counsel. However, it will always be open to the lawyers to argue that bad legislation is Parliament's to rectify. If the privatization of electricity and water are botched, that will have as much to do with imprecision in the instructions given to Parliamentary Counsel and the failure of Parliament to scrutinize and revise, as with shortcomings at Number 36 Whitehall.

## Motorway repairs

# A27 section opens early

By Daniel Ward, Motor Industry Correspondent

A new 8.7 mile section of the A27 trunk road between Havant and Chichester was opened last week, six months ahead of schedule. The £20 million road has been built to dual-carriageway standard with a central crash barrier.

The Department of Transport now recognizes that the additional cost of central barriers on trunk roads can be offset by savings in accident costs when the traffic flow exceeds 10,500 cars a day.

Mr Peter Bottomley, Minister for Roads and Traffic, said: "The new road will bring immediate relief to motorists who have experienced delays on the existing A27."

"Several villages will be bypassed."

Repairs until next Monday. London and South-east

M25 Surrey: contraflow jns 11-13 (Chertsey/Staines). M11 Essex: contraflow jns 3-9 (Stansted/A11). M2 Kent: roadworks jns 4-6 (Gillingham/Faversham), con-

traflow jns 5 (Sittingbourne). M20 Kent: lane restrictions jns 11, 13 (Hythe/Folkestone). M40 Buckinghamshire: contraflow jns 6 and 7 (Watlington/Thame), westbound slip road closures jns 7 (A329).

M40 Thames Valley: outside lanes closed jns 1-5 (Slough/Stokenchurch). A40(M) Westway: nearside eastbound lane closed. Northern roundabout closed. Diversion via slip roads. Eastern end closed weekends.

Midlands

M5 Hereford/Worcester: contraflow jns 4-4A (Bromsgrove/M42) and jns 5-6 (Droitwich/Worcester North).

M6 West Midlands: lane closures jns 6-7 ("spaghetti" in area). Southbound entry slip at jn 7 closed daily 7am to 10am.

M1 Northamptonshire: southbound exit slip jn 15 (A508) closed.

North

M6 Cheshire: lane closures jns 16-17 (Kilgus/Sandbach). Southbound entry jn 17 closed. Restrictions to be lifted over Bank holiday.

M62 Greater Manchester: lane restrictions jns 20-22, 50 mph limit.

M63 Greater Manchester: con-

traflow jns 3-6 (Barton Dock Estate/A6144) and also widening work Barton Bridge. Long delays likely. Contraflow and lane closures jns 12-13 (A5145/A560). Eastbound slip closed jn 12.

M65 Lancashire: roadworks at end of motorway (Nelson).

Wales and West

M4 Gwent: lane restrictions jns 24-25 (Newport) and jns 24-28 (A467/A48).

M5 Somerset: lane restrictions jns 22-26 (Burnham/Wellington).

M5 Gloucestershire: contraflow jns 9-11 (Tewkesbury/Gloucester).

Scotland

M8 Lothian: contraflow jns 3-4 (Livingstone/Bathgate).

M74 Strathclyde: contraflow south jn 4 (M73); contraflow north and south of jn 12 (A74).

M9 Lothian: jns 3-2 (Linnithgow/Uphall). Carriageway reconstruction. Eastbound closed. Contraflow on westbound.

M90 Fife: northbound carriage-way restricted at jn 1 (A90).

M8 Strathclyde: overnight carriage-way closures jns 24-26 (Glasgow/Hillingdon).

Information supplied by AA Roadwatch.

# Revolutionary Breakthrough for Baldness

A medically proven treatment that can actually slow the balding process and, in some cases, reverse it to promote new hair growth, is now available in this country.

It is called Regrow and results have been dramatic: hair stops falling out, becomes thicker and could begin to grow again.

The treatment is simple. A qualified physician prescribes a course of treatment, then you simply take it home and apply it to your scalp daily. Unfortunately not everyone with hair loss can benefit from the treatment. For this reason Regrow Ltd. is offering free Nationwide private consultations to advise if subjects are suitable for treatment.

Those who wish to know more about this remarkable breakthrough, and would like to arrange a free consultation in their locality are invited to telephone 01-629 8340 (London). 061-236 0930 (Manchester) or post the coupon on page 14 for full details.



## Czechoslovakia 20 years on

## Prague police hold four as invasion of 1968 is marked

Prague (AP) — Police yesterday made arrests in Prague's Wenceslas Square — scene of protests in 1968 — when 200 people gathered to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact invasion that put an end to Communist reform in Czechoslovakia.

Police detained at least four people in the square and outside Czechoslovak Radio, where fierce street fighting took place after Soviet and other Warsaw Pact tanks and troops invaded Czechoslovakia in 1968.

In Wenceslas Square, about 200 people walked behind two representatives of the Charter 77 movement, Miss Eva Kanturkova and Mr Tomas Hradilek, who tried to lay flowers by the statue of King Wenceslas but were stopped by police.

Miss Kanturkova said she and Mr Hradilek came to the square in place of three Charter 77 spokesmen detained on Saturday as they walked to the Soviet Embassy to hand in an appeal to the Kremlin to tell the truth about the invasion Moscow organized to crush the Prague Spring reform of the then Czechoslovak party leader, Mr Alexander Dubcek.

A French reporter said he talked to one of the three, Mr Bohumir Janat, on Sunday morning. Mr Janat said he and Mr Milos Hajek were released late Saturday after a few hours' police detention.

It was not known if the two were detained again yesterday on route to Wenceslas Square. The whereabouts of the third

spokesman, Mr Stanislav Devaty, were not known.

Black market: Twenty years after Wenceslas Square surrounded by the rubble of Soviet armour, the only real hint of subversion is the whispering of the black market.

On a listless summer's day, Prague generally took on the appearance yesterday of a ghost city. Most of the dissidents, Chartists, Catholics and other "troublemakers", had been despatched to the country. Less politically-minded Czechs had made for their dachas.

"The Czechs are becoming more courageous," said Mr Jiri Hayek, the former Foreign Minister ousted in 1968 together with Mr Dubcek.

Other dissidents, such as the ever-optimistic Mr Jiri Dienstbier also emphasized — before, like Mr Hayek, being "encouraged" to leave the city for the weekend — the growing confidence of Czechs and Slovaks.

"People are recovering their nerve slowly," Mr Dienstbier told Western journalists last week.

But yesterday it was hard to see any recovery of pride among Czechoslovaks old enough to have witnessed the trauma of the invasion. Those who gathered in Wenceslas Square were mainly young teenagers, remote from the event.

Despite repeated invitations from a wide range of dissident groups to "commemorate" what happened in Prague in 1968, most Czechoslovaks continued to prefer to forget.

"What are we to do? Our position is hopeless. We cannot expect change from the present Government and we are powerless to change things ourselves," the proprietor of the square's most prestigious café concluded.

For all the hopes raised by the removal of Mr Gustav Husak last Christmas from the seat of power in the Czechoslovak Government, it is clear to all Czechoslovaks that change can only come very slowly.

Mr Husak's successor, Mr Milos Jakes, is in a dilemma. He is encouraged by Moscow to introduce *glasnost* and *perestroika*, but 20 years of "normalization", the official rubric for the inertia and orthodox Communism which came after the crushing of the Prague Spring, cannot be swept away overnight, least of all by those politicians who, like Mr Jakes, played a leading role in a normalization period.

Perhaps to win the affection of younger Czechoslovaks, Mr Jakes has loosened control on travel to the West. But ironically, as anyone travelling to the West needs £10 a day in hard currency, the most immediate result has been to overwhelm the black market demand for hard currency. Hence the marketeers on Wenceslas Square yesterday.

Twenty years after the Prague Spring, and more than a year after Mr Gorbachev visited Prague, the only signs of growth are in the black market.

tion of the Warsaw Pact, including a guarantee of equal political status for all members and special recognition of the rights of minority nationalities. Freedom of movement and communication within the Warsaw Pact was also demanded.

The statement is the latest example of co-operation between opposition groups in Eastern Europe, and marks the first time that Soviet groups have participated. Co-operation began in 1986 when the first joint statement was published to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the Hungarian uprising.

Because the provisions for freedom of movement and speech, which were stipulated in the Helsinki Agreement, have still not been implemented in Eastern Europe, opposition members have to conduct their activities in secret. Their statements are co-ordinated through the London-based East European Cultural Foundation.

ing Lev Timofeyev, Larisa Bogoraz and Yefim Epstein. Among 31 Polish signatories were the Solidarity leader Zbigniew Bujak, Jacek Kuron, Adam Michnik and Bronislaw Geremek. The text was signed also by leaders of Polish-Czechoslovak Solidarity, Freedom and Peace and the Socialist Party.

Hungarian signatories included the writers Sandor Csardi, Istvan Csarika and Miklos Haraszti.

Among 13 signatories from East Germany was a well-known Protestant clergyman, Rainer Eppelmann, and leading activists of the Initiative for Peace and Human Rights, Werner Fischer, Wolfgang Tempin and Peter Grimm.

As well as demanding the withdrawal of Soviet troops, they called for an undertaking that neither the Warsaw Treaty nor bilateral treaties should be used as a legal basis for military interference in a member country. It also appealed for the democratization of the Warsaw Pact.

Among 23 Czechoslovak signatories were 11 former or present Charter 77 spokesmen, including the playwright Václav Havel, a leading Prague Spring politician Jaroslav Sabata, and a well-known journalist, Jiri Dienstbier.

Among 22 signatories from the Soviet Union were leading representatives of the Moscow Group of the International Federation for Human Rights of Ekspres-Khronika and of Press Club Glasnost, including

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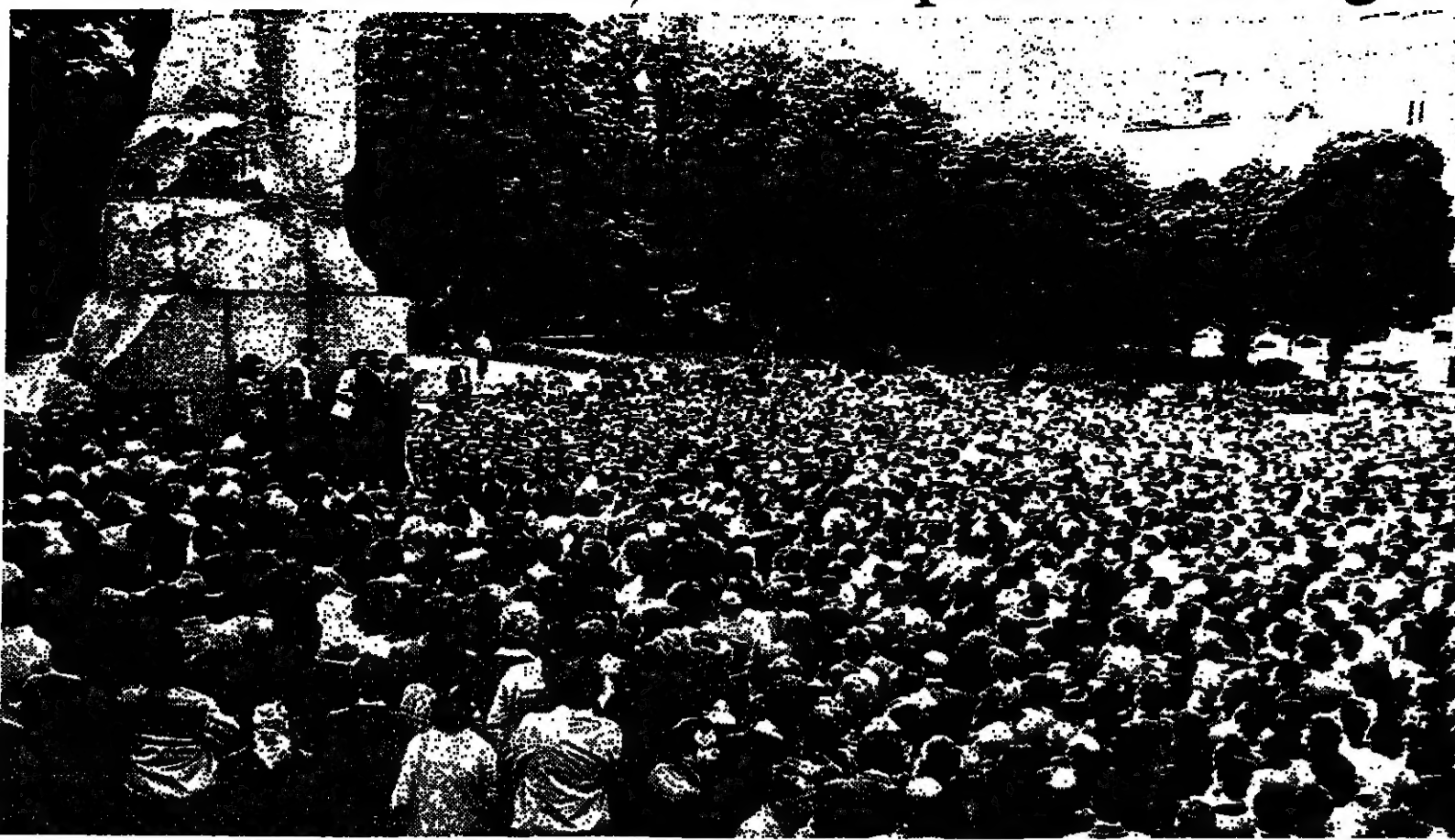
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## Thousands demonstrate to press for change



Eight thousand Ukrainians holding a demonstration at the Ivan Franko monument in Lvov on June 16. Irina Kalynets, a former political prisoner and the editor of the journal *Yevhen Zillia* who was arrested later this year, addressed the crowd, which was photographed secretly by dissidents.

## KGB cracks down on dissent in Ukraine

Lvov, July 20: The KGB arrested Vyacheslav Chronovil of the Helsinki Union, which it considers as an opposition party, and officially warned him to stop "attempts to incite hostility among nationalities ... supplying Western subversive centres with information which is used against the Soviet system, and organizing mass demonstrations which violate public order". Refusing to sign the warning as required, Chronovil said the union's meetings here were nothing but a statement by the people, not a conspiracy.

Lvov, July 21: The City Political Discussion Group organized a meeting to gather support for the Popular Front in Support of Perestroika. It was attended by about 1,000 people. One speaker was Grigory Prikhodko, until recently a political prisoner.

Lvov, July 24: Local newspapers published a demand by the Procurator's Office that an end be put to "activities of extremists". It named five dissidents: Chronovil, Mikhail and Bogdan Horyn, Ivan Makar and Yaroslav Putko. All fear that they will be deported.

Kiev, July 24: Sixteen members of a Ukraine cultural club were arrested to prevent them meeting to collect signatures for a petition demanding the release of prisoners of conscience, particularly those in the Perm strict regime labour camp, No 35. Authorities had earlier told organizers that the meeting was futile because in the next two to three weeks all political prisoners would be released. But the organizers decided to go ahead with the meeting, postponing only the

collection of signatures. At midday soldiers and plainclothes men seized people likely to attend and the organizers in raids on their homes and in the street.

Nizhen Branyuk was seized near his home on Banuan Street with Prikhodko. Branyuk was taken by car (licence plate K8287 KI), to beyond the city limits and thrown out of the vehicle. Prikhodko was pushed into a militia car. Nothing is known of his current whereabouts.

Sergei Naboko was pushed into a car (licence plate A1821 KI) and driven to Bereznia village. He managed to return to Kiev fairly quickly, reaching October Square — where the meeting was to have been held — before being seized again. He was pushed into another car (licence plate V1772 KI) and driven to a forest park where he was badly beaten and threatened with drowning. When he asked his assailants who they were, one replied, "KGB official Ivanov".

A female opposition activist who was similarly kidnapped was subjected to gas. Shivering and with a numb body, she was thrown out of a car near the Kiev reservoir and lay there unconscious for several hours before managing to get home.

Vyacheslav Omitsinsky was seized while returning home with his mother. Strangers pushed him into a car (without number plates) and drove him to a forest near the village

of Katyuzhanka, 35 miles north of Kiev. They threatened to bury him, but instead searched him, confiscating the policy declaration of the Helsinki Union, books and other documents and left him in the forest. With difficulty he reached the main road and got a lift.

Pavel Skachok was seized by people who said they were going mushroom picking. They drove him to the northern part of the Kiev region and left him there. He managed to return to Kiev.

Arina Sagulsky, whose husband Ivan is a political prisoner, was detained and driven south. She did not return to Kiev until midnight.

Aleksy Kiriyev was pushed into a car and taken into the countryside, where his trousers' belt and buttons were cut with a razor blade. Vadim Galinovskiy was also arrested.

Anatol Bibchenko was detained on the street. His hand was cut and he was beaten resisting arrest, before being driven to the northern part of Kiev region. He was thrown out in the forest and told, "Run. We will shoot you." He managed to return home the next morning.

Meanwhile, October Square, where the meeting was to have been held, was cordoned off by militia and

people in civilian clothes. The meeting did not take place.

Kiev, July 26: The Helsinki Union issued a statement condemning the "arbitrary violence" against the cultural club on July 24.

Lvov, July 27: The newspaper *Lvov Pravda* announced that the Lvov Executive Committee had forbidden all meetings and demonstrations organized by the Lvov Initiative Group, and in particular, forbade those with previous convictions for anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda to participate in meetings.

Lvov, July 27: The authorities raided Makar's home and place of work, confiscating papers relating to the initiative group and the Lvov branch of the Democratic Movement.

Lvov, July 28: Militia with loudspeakers and dogs filled the park, while loudspeakers relayed an announcement by the Lvov executive committee followed by music. A crowd attracted by the noise was then dispersed by the soldiers, who arrested 20 people later tried in Lenin district court.

Khar'kov, August 2: A former political prisoner and poet, Stepan Sapelinko, was officially warned under Article 214 (vagrancy) of the Ukrainian Criminal Code because he has not had a permanent job since March. His poems have recently been published in West Germany and Britain and royalties sent to him by post. Lieutenant Kanonenko of the Department of Internal Affairs has demanded that he produces a certificate saying that he is a poet.

Lvov, August 4: Three thousand people defied a ban on a meeting, organized by the

initiative group, and shouted slogans advocating freedom for Ukraine, before being dispersed by troops using dogs.

Many of the demonstrators marched to the Lenin monument and were again surrounded by troops. People then began to gather in the central square. The militia charged the demonstrators with truncheons, arresting 25, including the editor of *Yevhen Zillia*, Irina Kalynets.

Lvov, August 4: Makar was arrested and charged under Article 187/3 of the Ukrainian Criminal Code with "organizing disturbances".

Drozhichev village, August 7: Yuri, the son of a Helsinki group member, Mikola Rudenko, was taken off a bus when returning from a church service, beaten, and driven to Drozhichev, where he was sentenced to 15 days' imprisonment. He went on hunger strike.

Lvov, August 11: Mikhail Goryn was summoned to the Lvov KGB and given an official warning about "anti-Soviet activity", which he refused to sign. On the following day the *Lvov Pravda* and *Vilna Ukraina* published a notice on behalf of the Ukrainian KGB stating that "measures have been taken against Goryn as regardless of the humanitarian act of the Soviet Government in pardoning and releasing him in March 1988, he has attempted to prepare and disseminate various documents of politically harmful content".

Lvov, August 11: Bogdan and Oksana Goryn were detained and warned against participating in the regular opposition meetings in Lvov. They were released later.

of the Hungarian nation until 1920.

At a rally in Eger, Mr Matyas Szoros, a Central Committee secretary, spoke of "destructive storms" endangering the ethnic Hungarians in Romania.

He reportedly said: "We consider them to be an organic part of the Hungarian nation ... We take a stand for guaranteeing their individual and collective nationality rights."

"We have to win extensive international support for these efforts. Our stand is in harmony with the international legal and moral-political norms. We cannot allow that they be forcefully separated from the Hungarian nation."

"We deem it extremely important that the world see and become conscious of the fact that impermissible events are taking place in Romania. Civilized nations cannot idly watch how bulldozers, running by emotions that have got out of hand, level centuries-old Hungarian, German, Romanian Serbian and Jewish settlements harbouring historical heritage."

Irrespective of any provocation from above, during the strike, General Jaruzelski, the fact remains that, given the high price rises of recent months, a volatile mood of dissatisfaction prevails which can only continue to erupt and pose a challenge to the general's policies.

There are several pointers for this theory. The closing of the strikes has taken both General Jaruzelski and Solidarity, many of whose activists are away on holiday, by surprise.

The official media has been eager to show on Polish television screens

## WORLD ROUNDUP

## Pope appeals for more Sudan aid

The Pope yesterday called for additional aid to Sudan as the Nile continued rising and the flooding spread to large areas of the north and central regions (Andrew McEwen writes).

His appeal, made during an address from Castelgandolfo, his retreat south of Rome, coincided with more signs that the international response so far has been inadequate. Sudan's news agency, SUNA, reported that the resources of the authorities fell far below the needs of the crisis.

Almost the whole city of Karima, 210 miles north-west of Khartoum, was under water and flood barriers were swept away. SUNA said that entire neighbourhoods in the rich farmland region had disappeared under water, leaving thousands homeless.

On Saturday the Blue Nile overflowed at Wad Medani, 125 miles south of Khartoum, where two million people live, and in large areas in the agricultural province of Gezira. Sudan's Ambassador to Egypt, Mr Abdelatif al-Amine, said last week that the flooding of 200,000 acres of cotton fields in eastern Sudan amounted to a national catastrophe.

Spectra, page 8

## President shot dead

Koror, Palau (AFP) — President Lazarus Salii of Palau, the US Pacific Trust Territory, was shot dead on Saturday, apparently by a gunman who was said to have burst into his home. But a presidential spokesman, asked if the death was suicide, said: "We're not ruling out anything."

Police said that Mr Salii, aged 54, who was said to have been alone, was shot once in the head in the living room, where a Magnum revolver and a spent bullet were found. The Vice President and Minister of Justice, Mr Thomas Remengesau, aged 57, has been sworn in as acting President.

## Cambodia reshuffle

Bangkok (Reuters) — The Cambodian Government has appointed Mr Tie Banh deputy Prime Minister and Defence Minister, replacing Mr Koy Butha, who has been moved to the less important position of Minister of Social Action and War Invalids. Mr Tie was Minister of Communications, Transport and Posts.

## Mandela TB verdict

Johannesburg — The Tygerberg Hospital in Cape Town has confirmed officially for the first time that Nelson Mandela, aged 70, the jailed African National Congress leader, is suffering from tuberculosis (Michael Hornsby writes).

## Hungary attacks Romanian village-razing plan

Budapest (AP) — Mr Imre Pozsgay, the Hungarian Minister of State, has denounced Romania's planned village-razing scheme as a "crime against mankind".

In what appeared to be the Hungarian Government's sharpest attack on Romania, party officials and the press, which is controlled by the regime, have also made clear that Hungary wants — and needs — international support for its efforts to prevent the demolition of some 7,000 Romanian villages by the year 2000.

According to plans unveiled in spring by President Ceausescu of Romania, the small communities are to give way to "agro-industrial centres" as part of a big land reform which would obliterate hundreds of villages inhabited by the 1.7 million Hungarian minority.

Hungarian officials have said that attempts to talk to their Romanian counterparts to try to defuse the conflict between the Warsaw Pact neighbours have failed.

Mr Pozsgay, a member of the Communist Party's Polit-

buro, condemned the Romanian resettlement programme at the weekend, saying: "This is an evil act against European civilization, a criminal act against mankind."

He said it was not so much a question of bilateral relations, but rather "a question of how it can have happened to the shame of peoples, to the

shame — not to a small extent — of socialism, that such plans were devised in Europe at the end of the 20th century."

Mr Pozsgay and other Hungarian leaders were addressing meetings on Saturday to mark national day, which this year fell on the 95th anniversary of the death of St Stephen, the founder of

Hungarian nationhood and the country's first king.

"What is happening in Romania today and what is being prepared there because of its leaders' incomprehensible and maniacal political programme arouses contempt among the Hungarian people, among the Hungarians living there, as well as among the

country's first king.

Most of the ethnic Hungarians who claim that they suffer discrimination and the denial of their ethnic and cultural rights at the hands of the Romanian authorities live in Transylvania, which was part

of the Hungarian nation until 1920.

At a rally in Eger, Mr Matyas Szoros, a Central Committee secretary, spoke of "destructive storms" endangering the ethnic Hungarians in Romania.

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most serious challenge to its authority since the days of martial law — move serious than the heroic but brief strike at the Lenin shipyard in May. But it is determined not to countenance any recognition of Solidarity, although it is prepared to concede higher wages in certain areas.

But as the mood hardened among the strikers yesterday, it seemed more unlikely that this would suffice to stem the increasing tide of resentment against the authorities.

Striking miners occupying their pits celebrated Mass yesterday morning, watched by policemen. They later gathered chains, stones and sticks for protection.

Despite General Jaruzelski's veiled threat of using force to break up the strike, such a solution is a high risk for the Government. Even

forcing it to emigrate. The crowds shouted "we want arms to fight" and demanded the dismissal of all politicians whom they accused of failing to meet popular demands. "It is our duty to exert fierce pressure," Mr Arscbasara said.

Serbs have staged four big protests recently to support the drive from Mr Slobodan Milosevic, the Serbian Communist Party leader, for constitutional changes to give Serbia direct control over Kosovo and Vojvodina.

The Yugoslav leadership has demanded on several occasions that such gatherings should stop. It claimed they were inflaming national conflicts and were being used as a means to exert undemocratic pressure in the constitutional debate over reforms. However, Mr Milosevic has paid no heed to such

demands. The Kosovo issue obviously strikes the right chord in the Serbian nation which feels that Serbia has lost its territories in the present federal set-up and therefore should place its autonomous regions under direct control. The marchers first gathered last month in Novisad, the capital of Vojvodina, whose leaders are fiercely resisting reforms that would reduce the province's autonomy.

So far the Army has been silent during the rallies, although such massive protests give the country a new problem — rampant Serbian nationalism.

This could arouse suspicion in other parts of the country that the Serbs, numerically the largest ethnic group, are aiming to regain their dominant position in the federation.

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Serbs have staged four big protests recently to support the drive from Mr Slobodan Milosevic, the Serbian Communist Party leader, for constitutional changes to give Serbia direct control over Kosovo and Vojvodina.

The Yugoslav leadership has demanded on several occasions that such gatherings should stop. It claimed they were inflaming national conflicts and were being used as a means to exert undemocratic pressure in the constitutional debate over reforms. However, Mr Milosevic has paid no heed to such

demands. The Kosovo issue obviously strikes the right chord in the Serbian nation which feels that Serbia has lost its territories in the present federal set-up and therefore should place its autonomous regions under direct control. The marchers first gathered last month in Novisad, the capital of Vojvodina, whose leaders are fiercely resisting reforms that would reduce the province's autonomy.

So far the Army has been silent during the rallies, although such massive protests give the country a new problem — rampant Serbian nationalism.

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# Church editor falls victim to Moi's war on democracy

By Paul Valley

The Government of President Moi counts on the fact that you may never have heard of Bedan Mbugua, a quiet, gentle and dignified man who edits a small monthly magazine published by the Christian Council of Kenya.

The magazine's name is *Beyond*, and its main concern is with how its readers, mainly members of the Protestant churches in Kenya, should move beyond nominal acceptance of the Christian message to lead lives imbued with the Gospel values of love, peace and justice.

There is not much of liberation theology in that. *Beyond* is not a forum for revolutionary politics hidden behind a thin veneer of religious rhetoric but a collection of devout tracts, homespun spirituality and arcane ecclesiastical humour.

Last week, Mbugua was jailed for nine months, allegedly for failing to submit to the Kenyan registrar-general proper accounts and returns of sales for his maga-

zine, a duty he maintained lay with its publisher.

But his real "crime" was that in March he published a detailed article exposing government intimidation in the preliminary round of the Kenyan general election which, for the first time since independence, abolished the secret ballot and forced voters to stand in queues behind the candidate of their choice.

Arbitrary and transparently unfair arrest and detention is nothing new in modern Kenya. What is significant about the arrest of Mbugua is that the intimidation practised by the Moi regime on even the mildest of dissenters has now spread to the country's churches.

Over the past two years the erosion of democracy in Kenya, once the exemplar of good democratic and judicial practice in Africa, has become worrying.

President Moi has pronounced that Parliament is subordinate to Kanu, the ruling party in the one-party state, and all MPs are subject to party discipline for the remarks

they make in the National Assembly.

The secret ballot has been abolished in the preliminary round of elections, and the independence of the Attorney and Auditor Generals has been curtailed. Judges who do not pronounce as the Government wishes have been removed from politically sensitive cases, and citizens expressing reservations have been detained without trial and it is widely reported, tortured unless they agree to plead guilty to trumped-up charges.

Last month, President Moi announced a new law which will give police the right to hold suspects legally for 14 days without bringing them to court and give him personally the power to sack High Court and Appeal judges.

In the early years, detention was reserved largely for President Moi's political opponents but was then extended to academics and businessmen who were said to be members of Mwakenya, an underground opposition movement whose exploits seemed to exist

largely in the files of imaginative secret policemen.

Last August, a journalist, Paul Amina, who worked for Reuters and various other Western news media covering the Nairobi courthouse where dubious forms of justice were meted out to the regime's opponents, was detained without trial.

When Amina, one of the lawyers, Mr Gibson Kamau Kuria,

## ● Moi is basically a good man who needs better information ●

and a university computer science lecturer, Mr Kariuki Gathitu, were recently released, all three separately reported that they had been stripped naked and subjected to humiliating tortures.

The violent face of the regime became public when four Western journalists covering a protest at Nairobi University were set upon by police and beaten up despite clearly identifying themselves.

Dissent, however constructive

or sympathetic, has been silenced. Only among the churches has protest continued. The fact that President Moi professes himself a Christian has, until now, saved these critics from jail, though they have frequently been pilloried or sacked.

The last time I met Mbugua he was sharing his home with one of Kenya's most charismatic preachers, the Rev Timothy Njoya, who had been expelled from his living in what had become, thanks to his preaching, one of Nairobi's best-attended churches.

Mr Njoya had been removed after a series of uncompromising sermons on the indivisibility of human dignity in spiritual and political contexts alike.

But the tone of the discreet criticism of President Moi over the Mbugua dinner table was judicious and fair-minded. "He is basically a good man who needs better information of what is going on in the country," Mbugua said.

In March, after the first round of voting in the general election, Mbugua tried to provide some

such information by sending reporters to five key constituencies.

The special issue of the magazine he produced revealed widespread intimidation of voters by Kanu officials and the falsification of ballot figures by returning officers which led to the defeat of the two sitting MPs, who were the most outspoken critics of the corruption and nepotism by which the ruling elite increases its wealth and power.

Some 87 per cent of those eligible to vote registered their protest by boycotting the new process of queuing behind Kanu officials holding portraits of the various candidates. It was, according to a *Beyond* editorial, a "mockery of democracy" and a new election was imperative.

Information, it seems, was not what President Moi really required. Mbugua is now in jail, with no leave to appeal, and it is an offence punishable by three years in prison to so much as possess a copy of his magazine.

Leading article, page 11

## Puzzle over military link

# Hundreds questioned in Zia murder investigation

From Nicholas Beaton, Islamabad

Pakistani investigators trying to determine who was responsible for the death of President Zia have questioned more than 500 people and detained at least 100, although sources say that they appear no nearer finding the culprits.

The acting President, Mr Ghulam Ishaq Khan, admitted over the weekend that "the enemy has penetrated the inner defences of the country", but refused to say whether members of General Zia's military entourage had been questioned or arrested.

Western diplomats believe that if a bomb caused the crash of the Hercules C 130, as now seems probable, then only someone with the highest security clearance could have smuggled it on board.

Despite concern that those responsible may still be at large, General Zia's funeral, which attracted hundreds of thousands of mourners on Saturday, was carried out in a relaxed atmosphere. Among princes, presidents and commoners there was a tangible optimism that a new chapter in Pakistan's history was being

opened after 11 years of dictatorial rule.

Pakistani officials and senior Western diplomats are confident that a smooth transition of power from the military-based rule of General Zia to a democratically-elected civilian one is now under way following his death on Wednesday.

"The Pakistani people have had more than enough military rule in the last 11 years," one Western diplomat said, echoing the sentiment of several of his colleagues. "Zia was boxed in (politically) and it was getting dicey. The democratic process now has a better chance."

After news of General Zia's death, observers feared that another military strongman might take his place or that opposition parties would attempt to seize power in a Philippines-style burst of popular anti-government sentiment which led to the downfall of Mr Ferdinand Marcos. Over the weekend at least two people were killed and 22 were injured in ethnic clashes between supporters and opponents of President

Zia, in what observers called a very muted response to his death.

The interim Government has surprised world figures attending the funeral by its efficiency and the pragmatism displayed by the leadership, which will govern until elections on November 16.

The US Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, and the Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, met Mr Ishaq Khan, the new Army Chief of Staff, General Mirza Aslam Beg. Visiting officials were impressed by the determination of the new leaders to maintain calm and ensure free and fair elections.

Neither man, one seasoned administrator and the other a professional soldier, has shown any sign of political ambition and they appear to have won the trust of the main opposition parties, including Miss Benazir Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party.

The powerful armed forces also appear to have gained their confidence, and President Ishaq Khan praised their "remarkable discipline". A

Western diplomat said the military was "acting in a very mature fashion".

On May 29 General Zia dismissed the civilian Government of Mr Muhammad Khan Junejo, the Prime Minister, even though his Pakistan Muslim League was the party most sympathetic to his rule. When the President Zia announced non-party elections in November, pundits predicted that he had placed himself in an impossible position — committed to elections but having shown his inability to work with a civilian government.

In a sign that the interim leadership has embarked on a policy of greater moderation, President Ishaq Khan said he would accept the decision of the Supreme Court, to which Miss Bhutto has appealed against non-party elections. The court is expected to uphold Miss Bhutto's claim.

● KARACHI: Thirty-six people, including local Pakistan Peoples' Party leaders, were arrested here in connection with rocket attacks on three oil refineries.

## Search for earthquake survivors



Rescue workers searching yesterday for survivors in the ruins of a collapsed building in Bhatkapur, eastern Nepal. More than 400 people are known to have died in an earthquake measuring 6.7 on the Richter scale that levelled hundreds of houses in remote towns and villages along the Indian border with Nepal. More tremors are likely in the next few days.

## Tamils die as Indians raid bases in jungle

Colombo (AFP) — At least 22 people, 16 of them Tamil rebels, have died during a six-day search by Indian soldiers for separatists in northern Sri Lanka, Indian sources said. But Tamil sources said 25 soldiers and 50 rebels had been killed.

A dozen Tamil bunkers were destroyed in the Army raids, backed by helicopter gunships, in the Wanni jungle area, where Velupillai Prabhakaran, leader of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, is believed to be.

**Aids death**  
Paris (Reuters) — Jean-Paul Aron, the French writer and philosopher and the first French celebrity to make public the fact that he had Aids, has died aged 62.

**Gun attack**  
Oslo (Reuters) — A man with a shotgun gave himself up after killing four people and wounding two more in a shooting range at Farsund, southern Norway. Two of the dead were ambulance men.

**Car bomb**  
Madrid — In the third suspected Basque terrorist attack on Spain's Civil Guard in two days, a car bomb killed two policemen and wounded two civilians near Pamplona.

**Cairo reprieve**  
Cairo (Reuters) — Most charges against 15 Egyptians facing the death sentence for sabotage on behalf of Libya were dropped because of lack of evidence.

**Arms stolen**  
Bonn (Reuters) — Scores of guns and grenades were stolen from the West German Army in 1987, the Defence Ministry said, but denied a *Bild* report that enough had vanished to equip an Army unit.

**Bus tragedy**  
Madrid — A bus from Cordoba to Málaga plunged off a mountain road, killing eight and injuring 36, the second fatal coach crash in three days.

**Stepping back**  
Moscow (Reuters) — A 33,000-year-old leg of a mammoth complete with hair and toenails was found near Magadan in the Soviet Far East.

## Ceasefire in the Gulf

# Iran rejects Iraq's claims on sniper fire

Nicosia (AFP) — The Gulf War ceasefire held yesterday for the second day after its implementation, despite Iraqi charges of an Iranian violation and Tehran's denial of the incident.

An Iranian official categorically denied charges by Baghdad that an infiltrating Iranian sniper had shot dead an Iraqi soldier on Saturday three hours after the truce began along the frontline Seif Saad region.

He said that not a single bullet had been fired on Iraqi positions, according to the Iranian news agency IRNA in a despatch received in Nicosia. The Iraqis said their forces had not responded.

The eight-year Gulf War

ended officially on Saturday with a 350-man United Nations observer force in position along the 750-mile Iran-Iraq border, as Iraq sent its first vessels through the Gulf and accused Iran of jeopardizing the truce by demanding to inspect them.

Iraq sent an oil tanker through the Gulf shortly after the ceasefire's implementation, the Government announced. The Ain Zala, carrying 18,000 tons of Iraqi crude oil, became the first Iraqi tanker to travel through the Gulf since the war began in September 1980.

The commander of the Iranian Navy said on Friday that his country would continue to exercise its right to inspect

ships in the Gulf until a comprehensive peace was secured. The Iraqi news agency, INA, reported that an Iranian helicopter gunship hovered over an Iraqi cargo ship, the Khaoula, as it sailed into the Strait of Hormuz.

But it denied yesterday that the vessel was boarded by an Iranian inspection party. The Khaoula's captain followed his instructions fully and did not permit the Iranians to stop the ship or board it, INA said.

The vessel sailed unopposed by the Iranian Navy's "irresponsible behaviour", INA quoted the captain as saying, adding that Iraq reaffirmed its right to unimpeded navigation in international waters, and saying it

would respond in accordance with its international rights, without specifying any action.

In other developments, several Iranian gunboats took up positions in the strategic Shatt al-Arab waterway on Saturday in full view of the UN observer force to defend Iran's international frontiers, IRNA reported.

The waterway is at the head of the Gulf where the Tigris and Euphrates rivers meet, and will be central to peace talks between Iran and Iraq. Baghdad claims ownership and Tehran says the Shatt — which it calls Arvandud — is part of its frontier.

Negotiations between the two countries' foreign ministers on a peace settlement

are to begin on August 25 in Geneva, under the auspices of the UN Secretary-General.

● WEST BEIRUT: The Syrian Army here came under attack yet again yesterday when a car bomb exploded beside a Syrian military checkpoint (Robert Fisk writes).

The bombing will only have deepened Syrian suspicion that the Iraqis may be trying to destroy their operations in Lebanon now that Iran is no longer occupying the attention of the Baghdad Government.

The explosives had been packed inside a car parked overnight just 6 ft from the checkpoint. Fifteen people, mostly civilians, were wounded and at least one Syrian soldier was badly hurt.

## Uprising sharpens ethnic tension in Israel

From David Bernstein, Jerusalem

A boy aged eight lost a leg and 26 others were injured when a hand grenade exploded in a crowded pedestrian mall in the northern port city of Haifa on Saturday night.

This was the latest incident reflecting growing tension between Jews and Arabs inside Israel as the Palestinian uprising in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip continued unchecked well into its ninth month.

Several Arab suspects, including three men from the West Bank town of Jenin seen running away immediately after the blast, were detained.

Most of the injuries were minor, but Jonathan Meir, who lost his leg and suffered a head injury, and his brother, Dan, aged three, who had abdominal injuries, were seriously

hurt. Saturday night's blast in a mixed city with a large Arab minority is likely further to exacerbate Arab-Jewish tensions, after two particularly nasty incidents last week in which three Arab labourers and a Jewish girl were gruesomely murdered.

In the first incident, three building workers from Gaza were burnt to death in a construction site hut in the village of Or Yehuda near Tel Aviv. Police found that the door of the hut had been locked from the outside before arsonists poured paraffin on the structure and set it alight. The incident set off violent disturbances in the Gaza Strip. A Jewish suspect from the village, aged 17, has been arrested.

This was followed by the discovery near the West Bank town of Al-Bireh, of the charred body of Ziva Goldovsky, aged 18, an idealistic

woman known to have mixed with Palestinians in pursuit of her ideal of Jewish-Arab co-existence. Police said she had been shot in the head and her body later burnt. Four Arab suspects have been arrested.

In both cases, nationalist motives were suspected. Whatever the case, there can be little doubt that the past eight months of violence in the West Bank and Gaza have had an insidious influence on Arab-Jewish relations, not only inside the Occupied Territories but also inside Israel.

This has been reflected by the growing number of violent incidents involving Arabs and Jews, many of them minor and some of them bordering on the farcical. In one bizarre incident, two Jewish toughs beat up a man they thought was an Arab — and apologized profusely when they found

later that their victim was a Jew. Such incidents, the farcical and tragic alike, are not new. But it would appear that Israelis are now reacting far more hysterically, and incidents that would earlier have escaped public notice are now front-page news.

● 300 detained: About 300 members of the Popular Committees in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, are in detention, the Israeli Cabinet was told yesterday.

The Popular Committees, which Israel perceives as being the organizational backbone of the uprising in the Occupied Territories, were declared illegal last week in a move that would facilitate the arrest and prosecution of anyone associated with them. Defence sources were yesterday quoted as denying, however, that there would be a spate of mass arrests.

the Liberal and National Coalition opposition, said that any future Liberal government would need to be able to control both the numbers and the source of immigrants. He singled out Asians as a group that would be subject to controls.

His statement caused heated divisions within his own party and speculation that it could cost him his leadership.

His views have been attacked by Mr Robert Hawke, the Prime Minister, who said yesterday: "It's morally repugnant and it's economically insane."

Mr Hawke gave a warning that Asian leaders would not accept the treatment of their citizens as less than equal. Such a policy would have economic consequences for Australia — a point made last week by the Prime Minister of Singapore, Mr Lee Kuan Yew.

Mr Howard had been accused of being short of controversial issues, but is now the centre of debate. Part of Sydney's telephone system failed last week when thousands of callers tried to get through to a live television programme conducting a phone-in poll on the issue. Newspapers are running extra pages to cope with the mail for and against.

Twenty Asian countries accounted for 32 per cent of immigrants entering Australia last year, against 20 per cent from Britain and the Irish Republic.

## Powell's Australia trip fuels race row over immigrants

By Andrew McEwen in London and Robert Cockburn in Sydney

Amid a sharp public debate in Australia over race and immigration it was announced yesterday that Mr Enoch Powell will visit the country next month to make speeches.

The timing appeared to be a coincidence, but was interpreted by an Australian television station as adding fuel to a row which has split the opposition coalition and unsettled government officials. It quoted Australian foreign ministry officials as being "far from happy" about it.

In London Mr Powell, the former MP for South Down, told *The Times* that he had been invited by the universities of Sydney and Canberra. The subject of his speeches remained to be decided, but immigration was a possibility.

"It is a matter for agreement between myself and my hosts," he said. "I never speak about race," making a distinction between race and immigration.

For the first time in 20 years the race of immigrants appears to be re-emerging as an electoral issue in Australia. After the "White Australia" policy was dropped in the 1960s, all political parties supported a non-discriminatory policy. But with more than 40 per cent of the population coming from non-English speaking origins, there has always been a risk that the issue would re-emerge.

The first sign of change came three weeks ago when Mr John Howard, Leader of

the Liberal and National Coalition opposition, said that any future Liberal government would need to be able to control both the numbers and the source of immigrants. He singled out Asians as a group that would be subject to controls.

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## Flamboyant Hunt brothers lose £76m in silver dealing case

From Charles Bremner, New York



The three Hunt brothers of Dallas, flamboyant scions of one of the richest dynasties in the United States, have been ordered by a New York court to pay more than \$130 million (£76 million) in damages for scheming to corner the world market in silver.

After a six-month trial and six days of deliberation, the civil jury found that the brothers, Nelson Bunker, William Herbert and Lamar, had conspired with a group of investors to drive up the price of silver in 1979 and early 1980.

The silver gambit, closely followed at the time by the world's press, failed when the price swung from \$9 an ounce in September, 1979, to \$50 in January, 1980, and back to \$10 in March.

The jury said that the Hunts, sons of the legendary H.L. Hunt, a gambler who turned his poker winnings into a \$2 billion oil fortune, had ruined the investments of the Peruvian Government's mineral marketing company, Miniscope S.A.

Miniscope alleged that the Hunts broke racketeering laws by scheming to monopolize the market. In the months they operated, they bought 59 mil-

lion ounces, about a third of the world's supply.

Miniscope, like many in the market, was burnt because it banked on a price drop and sold futures contracts "short".

Lawyers spent five years preparing the case against the Hunts and their associates. The other defendants were Mahmood Fastack, a brother-in-law of the Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia, the international Metals Investment Company of Bermuda, which is owned by the Hunts and two Saudi sheikhs, Mohammed Aboud al-Ameedi and Ali Bin Masmaleh.

Mr Mark Cynrot, one of the lawyers, said they were confident the Hunts could pay, despite their own loss of an estimated \$1.5 billion. The Hunts had projected a \$4 billion profit. "These are wealthy men and we should be able to collect," he said.

The Hunts, brash and larger than life even by Texas standards, maintained at the trial that the gyrations was the result of world events at the time, including the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the seizure of the American hostages in Tehran.

Throughout the trial, described by Judge Morris Leaker as "an epic experi-

ence", the Hunts demonstrated their frugality by travelling by underground train to Manhattan's Federal Court.

The silver debacle was the first of several blows to the Hunt empire. The collapse in the oil price five years ago forced two big family companies into the protection of bankruptcy. According to court papers, the brothers' assets total \$1 billion dollars, against \$5 billion before the silver scheme.

Politically conservative, the brothers came to symbolize the swaggering, gambling, Texas image. *The New York Times* said the internal feuding

in their family makes the EWings of *Dallas* look like a happy family.

Nelson Bunker, William Herbert and Lamar emerged after their father's death to take hold of the family fortunes, although they were only three of the old man's 15 children by three wives.

Several other suits against the Hunts are pending and the brothers have also filed a \$1.5 billion case against 22 American and foreign banks, alleging that they plotted to bankrupt them by lending them money they could not repay, then taking over their business at bargain prices.



## SPECTRUM

## Whose money on the line?

As fears of a big rise in fares for long-distance commuters bring heated protests, William Greaves joins the great debate about the future of the railways, 25 years after Dr Beeching swung his axe

If popular mythology has got it anywhere near right, just about every male worker in Britain over the age of 45 is employed in his second, third or even fourth favourite choice of job. His first choice, of course, was to grow up to become a train driver.

It was an adolescent ambition — if it really existed at all — which was born of an age when the Victorian concept of a whole nation of towns and villages linked by a railway network was still gloriously intact and when the countryside echoed to the tune of whistles and safety valves. Twenty five years ago, Dr Richard Beeching changed all that with one ruthless sweep of his infamous axe. Now these 17,000 miles of permanent way which were the envy of the railway world have shrunk to little more than 10,000. Already

into new frenzy by last week's revelations, can be simply stated: should trains be seen as an essential part of the social and economic infrastructure of any civilized nation, almost regardless of cost, and linked into an integrated road, rail and air transport policy? Or should British Rail be stripped of its privileges, relieved of its social responsibilities and be made to do what any other industry is expected to do — develop what pays, scrap what does not and get its hands out of the taxpayer's pocket?

David Kirby, vice-chairman of the British Railways Board, while admitting that the years have tilted him somewhat from idealist to pragmatist, was happy enough to nail his colours to the mast when he shared a working lunch at the board's Euston headquarters. "We already have a

**"We have no policy on transport, but any policy which persuades people on to the roads is insane"**

last week's tactical leak from British Rail that London's long-distance commuters might well have the cost of their annual season ticket raised by 20 per cent next year and doubled by 1994 is being hailed as Beeching's second coming — another cynical off-loading of non-profitable rail passengers on to an already overcrowded road system.

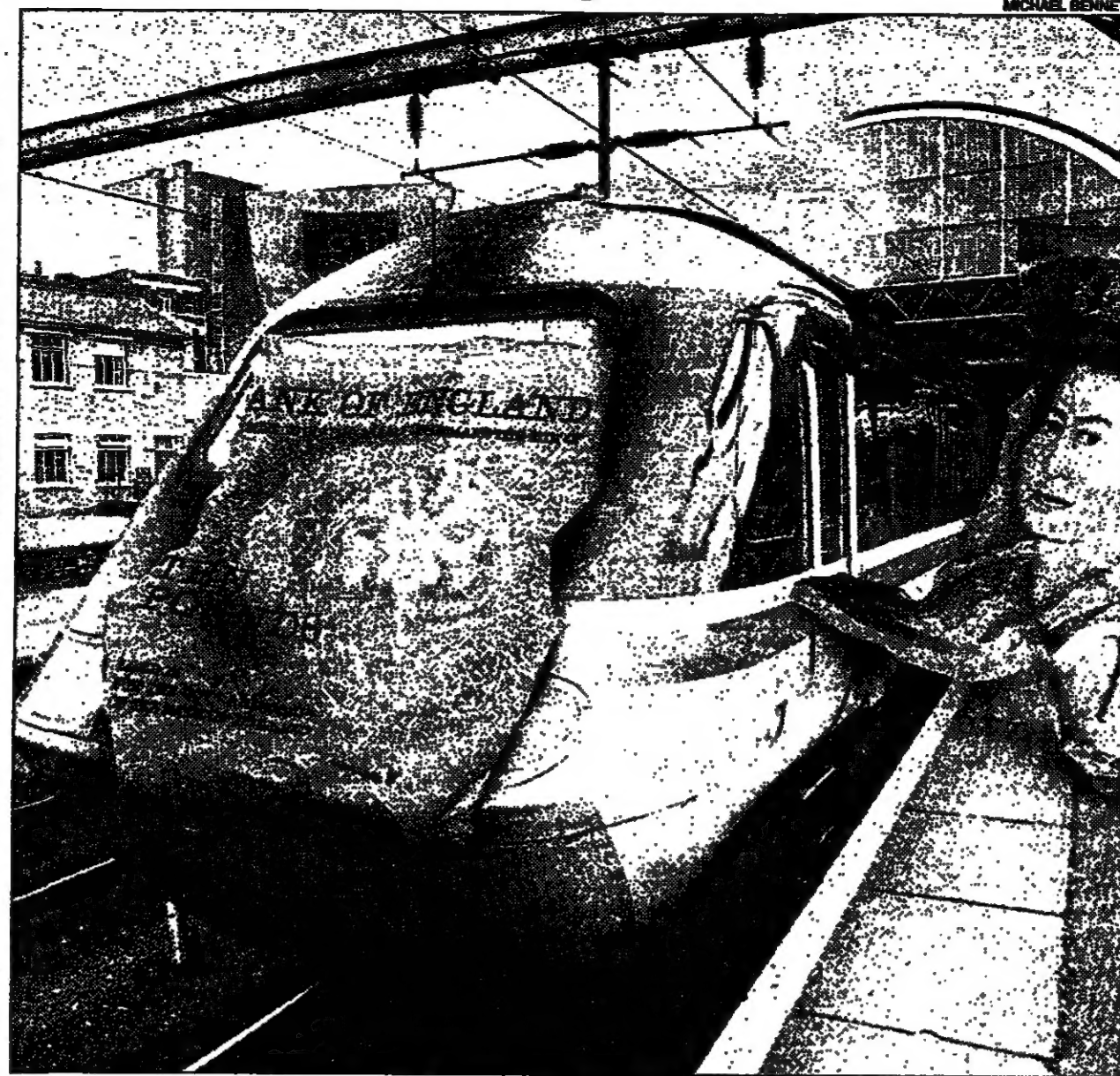
The vast majority of us who failed to achieve our early ambition of getting on the footplate now harbour a firm belief that even if we do not know how to drive an engine, we do know how the railways ought to be run if anybody were to have the good grace to ask for our opinion.

The great debate, fuelled

by the other sectors, Network SouthEast's current helping hand of about £240 million a year is expected to drop to around £85 million by 1992-93, while the Provincial Sector at the moment needs grant support of well over £500 million.

So is last week's threat to penalize London's long range — mostly InterCity — commuters nothing more subtle than a fattening-up diet for the only healthy pig in the sty before it is taken to the privatization market? Or is it

seen by BR — even more cynically — as a quick and painless way of ditching all those extra passengers who have recently given rise to accusations of overcrowding, while still keeping profit targets on line by surcharging the fortunate few who can still afford to pay for their comfort?



MICHAEL BENNETT

British Rail, predictably enough, insists that it is merely ironing out anomalies which have allowed long-distance season ticket holders more miles for their money

than their suburban counterparts, that it expects few passengers to take to the roads in protest — "we are not in the business of losing customers" — and that only by increasing profits can it justify the kind of investment which it needs to reduce overcrowding and improve the service in the long term.

And BR's most eye-opening claim is that it has never been approached by a Government dedicated to the policy of de-nationalization to prepare any or all of its passenger oper-

ations for private ownership. Although it is scarcely surprising that howls of protest have greeted the threat of long-distance season ticket increases — BR refuses to confirm actual figures — what is surprising is the direction from which some of the protests have come.

Robert Adley, Conservative MP for Christchurch and vice-chairman of the Tory backbench Transport Committee, might have been expected to toe his party's line to privatize or be damned. He does not

think that the Government has set aside £5 billion for railway investment over the next five years, I had to point out to him that the Government have earmarked £44 billion for this next 12 months alone. And even the Americans are subsidizing one line — from Boston to Washington via New York — with a sum equal to 60 per cent of the subsidy which is going into the entire British rail system."

Judith Hanna, assistant director of Transport 2000, the pressure group campaigning for an integrated transport policy in Britain, takes issue with Adley in only one respect. "There is all this talk of people who can well afford these extra fares, but what about those who have never lived in the South-East, and can never hope to do so, but are obliged to travel many

miles to the only place they can find work? This will come as a cruel blow to them."

And she is outraged by a Treasury policy which requires BR to guarantee an immediate 7 per cent return on all major investment without allowing it to write into its calculations any of the hidden social benefits which are permitted to justify comparable road programmes.

The British Railways Board freely acknowledges that not once since its formation in 1962 has it been asked by any Government to plan any future move in co-operation with another form of land or air transport system.

It insists that only 15,000 daily London commuters out of a total of 444,000 can expect to be affected by the long-distance season ticket increases and that many of them already enjoy London "residing" on their salaries and company assistance with travel. And even if they do not receive such help, a jump from spending 10 per cent of their annual salary on travel to 12 per cent is scarcely going to rock any domestic budget, however carefully it was balanced in the first place.

But as commuters board their trains at Doncaster, Grimsby and Bristol, this morning's journey to the capital, they could be sufficiently shocked to lay down their newspapers and even engage in an unwanted outburst of indignant conversation.

There is little doubt which way they will vote in the great transport debate. And if they decide that in future they will let the roads take the strain, then it is quite possible that the Government will be forced to change its tune and stop BR in its tracks.

For the strong rumour is that the railways only let the cat out of the bag three months before they have officially to implement the season ticket increases to see whether public and parliamentary reaction will let them get away with it.

at room temperature, allowing the forms to be used over and over again.

Ernst also came up with a neat solution to the problem of ensuring a perfect reflecting surface on his unconventional mirrors. He uses a diamond coating. Because diamond is also a form of carbon, the coating joins smoothly on to the underlying surface, cutting down unwanted internal reflections which could mar performance. Diamond's hardness also provides protection against abrasions that would spoil the surface.

The astronomical community is mostly reserving judgement on Ernst's mirrors until their quality has been proven. The carbon technology is in its infancy, whereas the European New Technology Telescope should be operating in 1989 and the 10-metre telescope in Hawaii in 1990. But Ernst has come from East and West. Ernst was invited to a conference in Moscow last year by Soviet space science mogul Sergei Korolev.

Steven Dickman  
© Nature-Thomas News Service 1988

Will telescope mirrors of the future be made of carbon? The idea is not as preposterous as it sounds. Trying to build ever-bigger telescopes, astronomers have pushed the technology of conventional glass mirrors to the limit, and are beginning to look to other materials. At a meeting of optical engineers in San Diego, California, in mid-August, West German aerospace scientist Wolfgang Ernst described how honeycomb structures of carbon may make mirrors both lighter and cheaper.

The carbon composite technology is still in an early stage, but Ernst is confident that it will one day compete with conventional glass mirrors. The composite consists of carbon fibres intermingled with a variety of other materials, the exact composition of which is confidential.

Ernst's idea grew out of a project by the US for peering thousands of mirrors into earth orbit, to be used in conjunction with laser beams in a space-based defence system. The eight years of development work on lightweight, reliable mirrors that could be mass-produced may bear fruit for

## Mirroring the stars in carbon

optical astronomy on earth as well as in space.

Bigger mirrors allow astronomers to see to greater distances and in greater detail. But glass mirrors more than five metres across buckle under their own weight, and distortions of less than a millimetre will blur astronomical images. Big mirrors also respond poorly to outside temperature changes, even the best modern glasses expand and contract slightly with heat and cold, again causing distortions.

Optical engineers are looking for ways to make glass mirrors larger despite these physical limitations. One group in the US is building a telescope, to be set up in Hawaii, with an effective diameter of 10 metres. It is using 36 hexagonal sections, each 1.5 metres across, and each controlled elec-

## SCIENCE REPORT

tronically by motors. This approach is promising but the fine control needed to keep all the mirror segments simultaneously "in phase", so that they receive the same light wave at the same time, has not yet been demonstrated. In another project still being planned, the mirror of the European Southern Observatory's New Technology Telescope, in Chile, will rely on some kind of computer-controlled "active optics" to reduce distortions.

Ernst favours a single mirror of carbon composition, which could be as large as eight or 10 metres in diameter. So far, he has built a 1.5-metre proto-

type that weighs only 15 kg. He has applied for funding from the West German Research and Technology Ministry to build a 2.4-metre prototype that would weigh 200 kg using somewhat different materials. Traditional glass mirrors would weigh five times as much.

How did he reduce the weight so dramatically? The answer lies not only in the material used, but also in the structure. Ernst creates his mirrors with built-in air pockets, all of which are joined by narrow tubes to ensure an even temperature across the entire mirror. This "honeycomb" structure has also been used with glass, but the high temperature needed to cast molten glass can crack the negative forms used to give the mirror its shape. Ernst's carbon compounds can be shaped

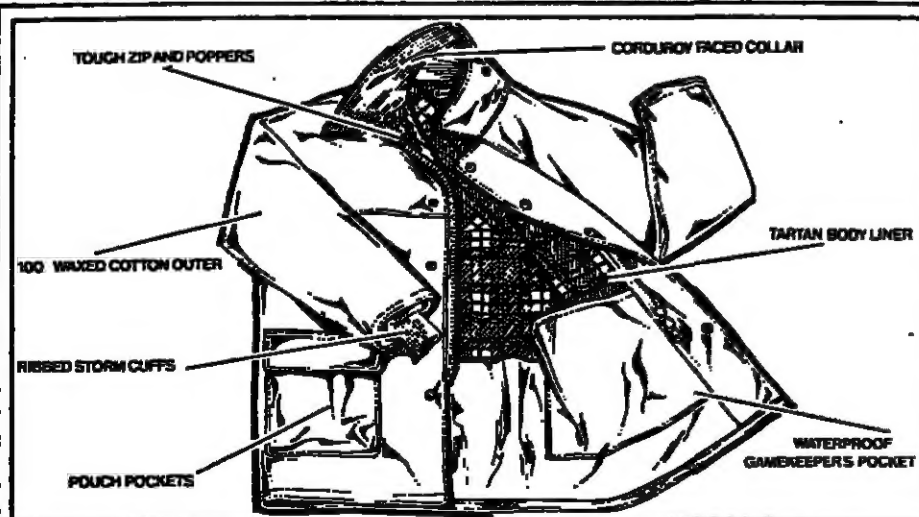
at room temperature, allowing the forms to be used over and over again.

Ernst also came up with a neat solution to the problem of ensuring a perfect reflecting surface on his unconventional mirrors. He uses a diamond coating. Because diamond is also a form of carbon, the coating joins smoothly on to the underlying surface, cutting down unwanted internal reflections which could mar performance. Diamond's hardness also provides protection against abrasions that would spoil the surface.

The astronomical community is mostly reserving judgement on Ernst's mirrors until their quality has been proven. The carbon technology is in its infancy, whereas the European New Technology Telescope should be operating in 1989 and the 10-metre telescope in Hawaii in 1990. But Ernst has come from East and West. Ernst was invited to a conference in Moscow last year by Soviet space science mogul Sergei Korolev.

Steven Dickman  
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## Nile riddle for the weathermen

The catastrophic flooding in Sudan is the latest in a string of abnormal weather events this summer, and it raises a number of important questions about their significance. In particular, just how exceptional has the rainfall in Khartoum been; do these floods signal the end of 20 years of drought in the sub-Saharan Sahel region; and is the global climate becoming more variable?

The rainfall in the Sahel is intimately linked with global weather patterns and the movement of the belt of clouds that girdle the earth close to the equator, known as the inter-tropical convergence zone. As the overhead sun moves northwards each summer, this zone of equatorial rainfall follows behind, to bring a short, wet season to the

fringes of the Sahara.

This apparently orderly progression disguises the fact that the rainfall consists of widely spaced showers, only a few of which spread as far north as Khartoum. So the amount of rainfall can vary greatly from place to place and from time to time. During the long years of drought the showers failed to spread as far north as in earlier, wetter years.

This erratic behaviour, combined with scanty records, means that it is difficult to draw definite conclusions about the record-breaking nature of the recent rain in Sudan. On the basis of available statistics, the eight inches that fell in 13 hours on August 5 and 6 was more than double any single storm in the last 90 years, and comfortably exceeded the average annual

**The Met Office failed to predict the devastating Sudan floods. But is the drought over?**

rainfall for Khartoum. This can be regarded as a remarkable meteorological event but on its own it does not constitute evidence of a shift in the climate.

Across the Sahel, from Sudan to Mauritania, rainfall has been patchy this summer. Up to mid-August it was still well below normal in spite of some heavy falls. Thus far, the behaviour had fitted in with the forecast of the Meteorological Office, which ac-

curately forecast poor rainfall in 1986 and 1987 and predicted the same for this year.

The recent rain does not provide clear-cut evidence that the drought is coming to an end. Moreover, the concerns about irreversible changes resulting from overgrazing, the clearing of trees, and the expansion of the Sahara southwards are still important factors in the climatic debate. Indeed, the fact that the floods in Sudan have been made worse by the clearance of forests in the Ethiopian highlands is yet further evidence that man-made changes are increasing the impact of climatic variability.

As to whether recent extremes, both in Sudan and elsewhere, are part of a permanent shift in the climate, it is

probably too soon to say. While there is no doubt that global temperatures are rising, apparently in response to the "greenhouse effect", the parallel assumption that this change will lead to more extreme weather is much more difficult to establish.

Meteorological records are always being broken, but there is no agreement within the meteorological community as to whether climatic variability is on the increase. None of this alters the awfulness of the disaster in Sudan. Nor does it assuage the uneasy feeling that all is not well with the weather. It does, however, provide a reminder not to jump to sweeping conclusions on the basis of a single, extreme event.

W.J. Burroughs

## Channel trips at bargain prices

**The Times and P & O European Ferries are offering big savings on autumn crossings to France and Belgium**

This autumn readers of *The Times* will once more be able to make day trips to France and Belgium at special bargain prices.

The offer, which was hugely successful when last made in 1986, will run from Sunday, September 18, until Sunday, December 18, and the price for two people travelling with a car will be the same as it was two years ago.

The offer is made in conjunction with P & O European Ferries and is available on all seven of their Channel crossing routes — from Dover

to Calais, Boulogne, Zeebrugge or Ostend; from Felixstowe to Zeebrugge; and from Portsmouth to Le Havre or Cherbourg.

To qualify, readers will have to collect three tokens and an entry form from this week's issues of *The Times*. Coupons will appear tomorrow, Wednesday and Thursday, and the booking form and an extra coupon will be printed on Friday. Applications must then be made by post on the booking form, enclosing three tokens per booking (not per person), and the fare payment.



Savings under the terms of the offer will be substantial. For instance, a group of four adults sailing from Dover to Calais would save more than £60 on the round trip.

Fares on all routes will be the same — £5 per passenger, children under the age of 4 free, and £10 per vehicle. Minibuses may be carried

subject to a maximum of nine passengers. The maximum length for any vehicle is 5.5 metres. A supplement of £10 per vehicle must be paid in advance if applicants wish to travel on a Saturday.

This is the first time that such an offer has been available in the early autumn, with every hope of good weather for sightseeing trips in and around the Channel ports. Later trips will afford an excellent opportunity to lay in French delicacies, gifts, kitchenware and wines as Christmas shopping.

The offer is made subject to availability, and from previous experience it is known that the demand will be very heavy. Readers will be asked to nominate three alternative dates on which they would like

to travel. Only one of these dates can be a Saturday.

With crossings on the short sea routes between Dover and Calais and Boulogne readers will not be given a choice of destination but will only be able to choose the time band within which they wish to travel. They will then be taken to Calais or Boulogne, as accommodation permits. Both outward and inward journeys will, though, be made through the same port.

If requested sailings or dates are not available, money will be refunded, but the offer will enable many thousands of readers to enjoy outings to France at substantial rates, and so long as three coupons and payment accompany each booking form there is no rule against multiple applications.



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The British Railways  
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...since its formation in  
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It insists that only 14  
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**This will come as a cruel blow to those who are obliged to travel many miles to find work!**

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# TIMES DIARY CLEMENT FREUD

There is currently a campaign called Danger Stranger designed to warn children of the perils of communion with people they do not know. One of the projects, sponsored by a life assurance company, was a competition for the most original poster on this theme. I was asked to judge.

The pictures, in common, showed "the stranger" as huge, bearded, with piercing eyes, dressed in a flowing cape that was either purple or scarlet and often wearing a conical hat. (Statistics show that more than 90 per cent of child molestation is perpetrated by relatives or close friends of the children.)

I awarded the prize to a child who had drawn a boy running away from a Margaret Rutherford look-alike who was holding out a bag of sweets — mostly because the drawing was different, also because the artist's mother looked as if she could do with the money. I gave him his postal order in an envelope, shook his hand and asked his name. He wouldn't tell me.

That evening I went to a race meeting where the public address system appealed for the parents of a small girl called Charlotte to collect her from the secretary's office; they repeated the message twice. Perhaps she had been told not to give her name to anyone... and if "they" insisted, to give some other name. That, or the parents had decided to abandon the girl, in which case a racecourse is an interesting choice of location.

It was raining on Thursday afternoon when two girls came up to me in the drizzle of the forecourt of a motorway service station and asked if I had a donor card. I said no, and told them in reply to their question that I had been asked for any functioning part of my body to be used to help mankind. They asked for my name and date of birth and said sign here. "Is that it?" Yes. There must be a more scientific way of leaving your body to science.

About 12 years ago I tried to introduce into Parliament a Bill which would make it an offence to publish a map without clearly displaying the date when the information contained thereon was accurate. My Bill got its first reading, whereafter Ordnance Survey advised the government of the day to oppose it. I reintroduced the Bill a couple of years later (new government), this time making undated maps qualify as Obscene Publications in accordance with the Act — liable to seizure by the authorities or people under



the citizens arrest procedure. No one opposed it, but when it came up for second reading a Tory whip shouted "Object", which killed it. I asked him why; he said his people had told him to.

It is with considerable joy, therefore, that I came across the 1988 AA British Road Guide — in which 1988 is set in big type. I hope it kills off all undated guides and gazetteers whose publishers came to lobby me in the Seventies to explain that dating maps would curtail print runs and cause the price of maps to escalate. Since then, undated maps have outperformed the retail price index by more than 100 per cent.

I have been given a Magic Kenkoh. It is a blue plastic cylinder with pimples; you grip it in the palm of your hand and it turns red. "Colour change," states the instruction leaflet, "means you are sound and healthy today." I have been sound and healthy every day since I have had it and am particularly taken with the promise that "it may prevent bands and feet from getting older". All I shall now have to worry about are my face and body.

There is a chart that shows pressure points of the hand "to let the blood circulate in good balance". You can either press the round metal plate at the top of Kenkoh against the gall bladder, liver, heart or sexual organ — or roll the pimples across it, which might be hazardous as eye, kidney and stomach pressure points are within an inch of each other on the palm. One disappointing addendum: "Over 36 deg F, apt to change colour by itself." In a hot climate you could be sound, healthy and dead.

I was overwhelmed by reader reaction to last week's Diary piece that the alcohol content of Pimm's had been reduced from 31.4 per cent to 25 per cent with no change in the price. The majority of letters pointed out that the decline in strength was not 6.4 per cent but over 20 per cent; others translated alcohol into proof and the decline in Proof Spirit is even more dramatic. One correspondent swore never to drink Pimm's again and asked for the name of the distilling company so that she could avoid their other products; a number suggested home-made Pimm's — fashioned of gin, red vermouth and Cointreau.

On the positive side it seems proper to mention that a Sheffield publican, who brews in his basement, has achieved a beer with an original gravity of 1125 (about 17 per cent alcohol) which has made *The Guinness Book of Records* as "the most potent beer in the world".

It is served in one third of a pint glasses at £1 a time and you get a certificate... like when you cross the equator. The pub is called The Frog and Parrot and, unlike Pimm's, its ambition is to improve the strength of its product.

The cause and therefore the cure of the catastrophic rise in IRA activity and success are not obscure. They have been explained over and over again inside and outside Parliament for years; and they are well understood by the Prime Minister herself.

An attentive observer of British government policy towards Northern Ireland in the last 20 years — and that includes the IRA — could not have helped coming to the conclusion that the real object of it has been to detach Ulster from the United Kingdom as deftly as possible and transfer the province in some form or another to the Irish Republic.

The motives behind such an object, whatever they were, do not concern us. They do not affect its consequences. It is a course of policy which reached its culmination, to date, in the Anglo-Irish Agreement of November 1985. The Agreement was expressly constructed to accord to the Irish Republic, which claims Northern Ireland as its own territory, a unique and unprecedented status in the government of the province.

Now, for any terrorist organ-

ization, the prospect of its object being achieved, especially by other agencies, has a twofold effect. It is encouraged by the scent of success ahead, and it is galvanized by the necessity to get to the finishing line before anyone else and so reap the credit and grasp the power which will ensue.

That is why the IRA swung back into business in 1971, after it became convinced, with delighted astonishment, that the British government wanted out and was working for out. That is why the IRA flagged in the later 1970s, when the Labour government put the policy into cold storage. That is why the Anglo-Irish Agreement, to which a series of prime ministerial summits after 1979 paved the way, was bound to result, and has resulted, in the heightened confidence and increased activity of

the IRA of which we are reaping the fruits.

Only when and if there is undeniable evidence that Britain has at last abandoned its fatal 20-year-old operation of ditching Northern Ireland can there be a respite and a remedy.

This will not come through words and protestations alone. It requires actions, unambiguous actions, actions that nobody from Washington to the Falls Road can misunderstand. It will mean either ending the Anglo-Irish Agreement, turning it into something quite different that will have no specific and discriminatory concern with Northern Ireland.

It will also mean calling off every policy which has treated Northern Ireland differently from the rest of the UK, and starting to deal with it and its inhabitants for all purposes in

the same way as the remainder.

That is a policy which, with the single exception of the fall representation in the House of Commons accorded to Ulster by James Callaghan's government in 1977, has never been tried in the last 20 years. What is more, it has been openly repudiated by first one administration and then another, and that includes the present government which, having announced in Scotland that devolution would mean breaking the Union, has declared that the aim and instrument of its policy in Northern Ireland is devolution.

In the light of all this, what tragic pitfall it is, while the Government continues metaphorically to shoot its own soldiers in the back, to talk about tightening security in Ulster and reverting to imprisonment without trial. (I presume we do not

imagine that we can imprison without trial people in the Irish Republic; or are we going to stand on the frontier and intern them as they come over?)

There is no substitute and no alternative for that visible change in policy which will signal to all concerned that the aim of detaching Ulster has been definitely dropped and that henceforward Ulster will be recognized without qualification as an integral and permanent part of the nation and treated as such in all respects inside and outside Parliament.

Words will have to be eaten. So be it. Unless the root cause of the trouble is grasped and eradicated, things will go on from bad to worse.

Let nobody imagine that such a turn-around would offend any large section of Northern Irish opinion. Northern Ireland is not

in rebellion against being part of the UK. Last year the electors of 16 of the 17 constituencies, voting freely on the same franchise as the rest of the country and in similarly constituted electoral divisions, chose to return MPs to sit in Parliament at Westminster. They need not have done so, if they had not wished; but that is what they did do, and they are entitled to the safety and the assured future which belonging to the UK ought to give and which other parts of it take for granted.

The events of recent weeks have laid upon the Prime Minister a responsibility more searching than the one she shouldered after the invasion of the Falklands. She has it in her power, and she knows she has it in her power, to bring the IRA campaign of bloodshed to an end.

Given the will-power which we know she possesses, it can be done; but it calls for strength of character to admit an error and reverse it. For the sake of those who have suffered already and those who otherwise will have to suffer in the future, let us hope that she will find that strength of character in time.

## Enoch Powell urges abandonment of creeping withdrawal Wanted: an Ulster U-turn

Bernard Levin

# Fringe fantasy restaged

Why am I hearing knells all the time, these days? The most recent of them came the other day when I read a report, with two bylines on it, in *The Independent*; I instantly deduced that the writers must be very young — not because of their prose style, but because of their story. It said, without irony, that an opera-house was to be built in Edinburgh.

As Abraham Lincoln said, I am too old to cry, but it hurts too much to laugh. Read on.

A new attempt is to be launched during the Edinburgh Festival to give the city its first custom-built opera house after a 25-year campaign... the campaign... is expected to launch a trust... for a new complex in Leith... likely to propose linking a £25m opera house to plans for regeneration for the area... trust will pin its hopes on money from central government and private enterprise... some local authority finance is not being ruled out... councillors and officials are to have talks... spokesman for the campaign confirmed last night that there would be an announcement in the final week of the festival...

Now then, my young friends, if you will just put the cushion behind me — a bit lower down... that's better — and leave my stick where I can get at it, and remind me to take my pill every half an hour, I shall a tale unfold whose lightest word would harrow up thy soul, freeze thy young blood, make thy two eyes (four, actually), like stars, start from their spheres, thy knotted and combined locks to part, and each particular hair to stand on end, like quills upon the fretful porpoise.

Oh, my dear young friends — may I trouble you for the cocoa, please — let me start by telling you — no, two lumps — that your "25-year campaign" has in fact been going for 41 years. The first promise to build an opera house in Edinburgh was made at the first Edinburgh Festival, in 1947, by the then Lord Provost, Sir John Falconer. I was there, and I heard him, and with the trusting innocence of youth (which I am glad to see has not died out), I looked forward, a couple of years later, to visiting the Festival and enjoying the opera in the Edinburgh Opera House.

Well, I visited the Festival, after its 1947 inauguration, for

some six or seven consecutive years, and every year the same promise was made by Edinburgh, and every year without fail it was broken. Since then my visits have become irregular, as more calls on my time have made it more difficult for me to get there; still, even to the remote, windswept plain of London, news does filter through, and every year the news from Edinburgh has always included the now much-loved annual vow, followed promptly by its much-loved breaking.

I, and others, long ago began to write about the promises and the actuality. We raged, and were ignored; the promises were repeated without fail, and were just as implacably broken. We jeered, we mocked, we scorned; in vain, for Edinburgh was, as she still is, incapable of shame.

I tried a new tack: I called upon Edinburgh to admit that the whole thing was an elaborate hoax, designed solely to ensure that the whole city would remain in the limelight after the Festival had ended. (And why shouldn't it? "Ye may talk of Bach and Mozart, ye may think this town is culture's crown — have ye been here in the winter?") Even if it wasn't true, I told them, it might shut us up.

Edinburgh indignantly denied it; by that time the ritual had been included in the list of the city's most hallowed and ancient customs, such as The Shutting of the Pubs, The Spilling of the Food, The Hating of the Music, The Short-Changing of the Yanks, The Bloody-Mindedness of Everybody, and of course The Grudging of the Money.

Among this list, some of the items in which went back to medieval times, Edinburgh insisted that The Telling of the Whopper must never be abandoned: I think it was one of those legends, like what is supposed to follow if the ravens ever leave the Tower of London or the apes the Rock, which were regarded as a talisman of good luck, so that if they were not carried out in the prescribed form and without fail, luck would run out. Many more years went by.

It was time for the last battle, the final challenge Edinburgh to put up or shut up: this was some ten or a dozen years ago. I went into training, gathered all



Scottish Ballet's *Carmen* (1985); Greek Royal Guard (1960); Balinese gamelan orchestra (1983). The Promising of the Opera House predates them all

my strength, mounted Rosinante, tied Dulcinea's handkerchief to my lance's point, and in the columns of *The Times* I charged. The battle swayed this way and that; the carnage on both sides was frightful to behold, but gradually, as the dust cleared, it was plain that I had won. The then Lord Provost, in a long letter to the paper, his facts marshalled and his pride justifiably made plain, made clear

beyond all possible argument that the Edinburgh Opera House project was under way, and implied that the sod would be turned for the first stage of the building as soon as the last, trivial details were sorted out.

I limped from the field, to bind up my wounds, abandon cynicism for ever, and look forward at last to opera at Edinburgh in Edinburgh's brand new Opera House, and two years

later, Edinburgh announced, with not so much as a fig-leaf of ambiguity, and without the trace of a blush, that she had decided not to build an Opera House. The sod had indeed been turned.

Now kindly listen to me. Edinburgh is not going to have an Opera House, whether soon or far in the future, whether she says she will or whether she says she won't, whether she is flush with money or facing bank-

ruptcy, whether the plan is financed privately or publicly, whether the building is sited in Leith or Princes Street or on the roof of Holyroodhouse, whether Frank Dunlop tears out his beard hair by hair or whether he wheedles and cajoles, whether I say she should have an Opera House, or you say she should, or God Almighty says she should, whether the Festival organizers promise not to put on any operas by long-haired poolfish like Verdi and Tchaikovsky (come to think of it, Tchaikovsky was a long-haired poolfish) or whether they don't, whether the Queen promises to open it or whether Karl Waldheim promises not to, whether the Lord Provost is lynched by the citizenry or whether a 30-foot statue of him is erected on Calton Hill.

One theory can be entirely ruled out; years ago, unable to believe the official reasons, I thought the real one might be that somebody was on the take. My investigations drew blank everywhere; it was plain that nobody was getting even a single twister in dollars, and it is just as plain that this has been true all along and still is. Nobody has ever got money from helping to block the proposal for an Opera House, nothing but a deep, glowing satisfaction.

It is also important to recognize that promises were not just broken; many were given in bad faith. With the exception of that very first promise by Sir John Falconer, the founding father, those to whom fell the duty, *urbe et orbis*, of The Promising of the Opera House, were provided at municipal expense with a huge handkerchief, which they could stuff into their mouths while rolling about on the floor backstage, the moment they got off the platform.

Now, my dears, I am touched by your innocence and trust, and pray you never lose them. Before you go, just tack the rug right round me, and switch off the light — I'm going to have a nap. But do please understand that Edinburgh is not going to have an Opera House in your lifetime or the lifetime of the new Princess of York, or that of her remotest posterity. By all means, report the forthcoming announcement in your paper. But by all means, don't believe it. Bless you. Don't forget the light.

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Commentary • HUGH MONTEFIORE

## Shadow of a doubt

The Carbon-14 tests on the Holy Shroud of Turin carried out at laboratories in Arizona, Zurich and Oxford cannot definitely prove that this stained and scorched piece of linen was really used to cover Jesus's dead body, or that the image it bears is truly that of Christ crucified. But they will establish its approximate age, showing it to be 1st century or fraudulent, dating only from the middle ages.

Christianity has a long and not very edifying history of relics, most of which are the fruit of pious fraud. No relic has aroused so much interest as the Shroud. This is partly because it claims to bring us so close to the salvation event of Christianity itself, partly because the face is so striking, but mostly because the Shroud has been subjected to intensive scientific tests. In an agonising people seem to look for scientific evidence, although science can neither prove nor disprove the Christian faith.

Interest was stimulated in 1898 when an Italian photographed the Shroud in the early days of photography and discovered on the plate a reverse image of the front and rear of a naked body on the 14th linen cloth.

I first became interested in the Shroud as a New Testament lecturer, on reading Pierre Barbet's book, *The Passion of Our Lord Jesus Christ*. This French surgeon, classicist and archaeologist demonstrated the accuracy of the marks on the Shroud of the lance wound from which flowed blood and lymph,

and also of the hand wounds. In early (and contemporary) Christian art, the nails are shown piercing the hands. Barbet showed that the weight of the body could be supported by the Cross only if the nails were driven through the wrist (as on the Shroud image). Later, marks were also noted on the body image from Roman scourging with a two- or three-pronged whip, loaded with bone or lead balls, and the face image appears swollen as a result of buffeting.

It was not until I chaired the London Conference on the Shroud in 1977 that I realized how great was the potential for scientific testing. A Roman Catholic commission on the Shroud had recently reported. Two fairly sizeable portions of the Shroud had been removed for fabric analysis. The weave is of a herringbone pattern said to be used in the region of Syria, but not in the middle ages. The linen has a little flax in it, but no wool (mixing of linen and wool is forbidden in the Old Testament). By means of stick-tape, pollen had been removed from the samples, and identified with the help of an electron microscope by Dr Max Frei, a pollen scientist in Zurich. The pollen found is compatible with flora around Edessa and elsewhere in the Middle East.

The London conference had been preceded by a meeting in New Mexico at which the leading spirits were two scientists from the American space agency, NASA. Through the use of a

microdensitometer and by computer image analysis, it had been established that the image on the Shroud was three-dimensional, and that the colour of the body was to the cloth.

Further tests were suggested. Electronic microscopy, radiographic examination, X-rays, infra-red photography, pollen tests and microprobes were all carried out. Dr Walter McCrone, who had already established a reputation for detecting sophisticated forgery by scientific means, took away samples and threads for further study. He established that ferrous oxide, similar to "jeweller's rouge", was present on the image and blood marks. At first he thought that the image on the Shroud had been touched up by "finger painting". But later he found evidence of a proteinaceous medium with which the iron pigment was applied, and concluded that the Shroud itself was a medieval forgery, "typical of tempera painting on cloth introduced into Europe at least as early as the end of the thirteenth century".

This view coincided with that of two diocesan bishops around the time when the Shroud first came to public attention in the church of Lirey, in France, in 1356. The Bishop of Troyes told the Pope that he regretted the Papal Legate's permission to expose the Shroud because his predecessor, after enquiry, had established that "it had been cunningly painted, the truth

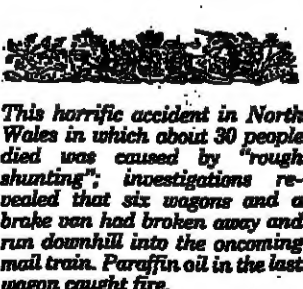
being attested by the artist who painted it". In the middle of the 15th century the Shroud found its way into the possession of the House of Savoy. It was moved to Chambéry, and in 1578 to Turin Cathedral, where it now lies.

There is no history of the Shroud (if it existed) prior to 1356. Ingenious theories have been produced. Its first owner had connections with the recently dissolved Knights Templar and it is said to have been in the possession of the order after the Crusaders overran Constantinople in 1203. Equally ingenious theories have been produced to explain how it got from Jerusalem to Constantinople via Edessa. It is all supposition.

Expectation that the Shroud will be proved genuine has been somewhat dented by evidence of pigment and tempera. But this could be medieval looting of an original image. Evidence has recently appeared of an outline of a dead body — a West Indian — on a mattress in a Liverpool hospice. The image has no known cause.

The Archbishop of Turin is to be congratulated on permitting the Carbon-14 tests. Those at Arizona and Zurich have been completed; those at Oxford are thought to have been, but no one is saying. The results may be known next month after the Pope's visit to Turin. But what really matters is not the genuineness or forgery of the Shroud, but the reality which it portrays. The author was formerly Bishop of Birmingham.

AUGUST 22 ON THIS DAY 1883



### THE DREADFUL ACCIDENT TO THE IRISH MAIL TRAIN

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

ABERGELE, FRIDAY, 5 O'CLOCK.

The first train from Chester after the arrival of this morning's Irish Express has just reached here. I have only time, therefore, to say that... the account of the accident which reached town by telegram this morning fell short of conveying an idea of what today's examination has proved the occurrence to have been. Certainly, anything like so awful a railway accident has never occurred in this country. Persons who witnessed the collision from the bank state that for a considerable time the fire for some distance was as if covered with a sheet of flame. Until an immense quantity of water had been thrown on it the fire was not extinguished... All this time the bodies of the passengers in the three first-class carriages next the engine and tender were burning literally to ashes. In some cases an inch or two of a dress are all that was found in a heap of charred remains to show that they are those of a lady. In

several cases even cinch of the bones have not been left. What were human forms had been gathered up like so much black dust. The body of the stoker, who lay under the engine, was almost the only one that presented the appearance of a dead man. The flesh was burnt off, but a calmed skeleton, with every rib visible, was left. The stoker, "Prince of Wales," is still to be seen on the locomotive, which is now standing on its wheels close to Abergele station; but the tender made a tremendous somersault and went right over the engine... It is smashed to pieces... It is believed that 27 persons have been killed; but all is still confusion, and I cannot give this as the correct number. Neither has the real cause of the rolling back of the goods train been as yet ascertained. The ashes of the killed are about here in coffins, awaiting identification; but, except from luggage or some portions of burnt wearing apparel, identification will be impossible.

(BY TELEGRAPH.) Ten bodies in coffins, 13 in tarps, the "in" Abergele Church... The Cornes assembled a jury but could not proceed until the medical examination discovers the sex of some of the bodies from the bones... Sixteen watches, a great deal of jewelry and money, some thousands of pounds worth in values, have been found... The driver of the engine alighted on his feet, and was then thrown down by a fragment of the van. He heard the stoker utter one cry... It is feared that beside Lord and Lady Farnham and her servant, Sir Nicholas Chinnery, two ladies, and a man servant, Mrs. Askin and daughter, Dr. Kildenhamer, and Miss Roe are among the dead.

15/08/1988





1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone: 01-782 5000

## BEYOND INDIGNATION

Demands for the reintroduction of internment in Northern Ireland, which have been growing in volume throughout the current IRA offensive, reached a new climax at the weekend. It is understandable that a nation, recoiling from the carnage in Tyrone, should search for a fresh means of fighting back. But this particular weapon is double-edged; the Government is right to keep it sheathed.

It was following similar pressure almost exactly 17 years ago that the Heath administration resorted to internment without trial. "No one could be certain what would be the consequences", wrote the then Home Secretary, Mr Reginald Maudling, "and yet the question was simply this, what other measures could be taken?"

When in one night more than 3,000 British soldiers raided the homes of IRA suspects, the flaws in this feeble reasoning became quickly clear. There occurred some of the most appalling street violence ever seen in the six counties. Fourteen died on the first day alone. The Army (which had strong reservations about internment in the first place) soon discovered that the police files from which they had worked were so outdated that many of those arrested had to be freed again.

The IRA gained more than it lost from an internment policy which was brought to a close only four years later. Although nearly 2,000 people were interned (including some Loyalists), the gaps in Provisional ranks were more than filled by the hundreds of new recruits inspired to join its bloodstained banner.

The propaganda advantage abroad brought funds pouring in to the IRA exchequer, particularly from America, while Britain was rebuffed for pursuing a policy of imprisonment without trial. Those inside the perimeter fence at Long Kesh were able to plot and train together so easily (much more easily than was possible outside) that the place was rechristened the "IRA Staff College".

Those who want to try internment again say that it would be very much better this time because the security forces have improved the intelligence files upon their enemy. They also want "selective" internment only. This presumably means that a limited number of leading terrorists would be seized, thus enabling the authorities to keep them under closer scrutiny inside.

The Government is certainly right to retain internment among its security options. To dismiss it for all time on the basis of the last unhappy experience would be no less foolish than would its hasty reintroduction. There are circumstances in which it might be an effective way of dealing with a cunning and ruthless enemy.

## KENYA'S TARNISHED CAUSE

This week Daniel Arap Moi celebrates ten years as leader of Kenya. He would deserve to celebrate it the more if he could more resist the disease of dictatorial intolerance to which those of political longevity are so prone. The imprisonment of the Christian journalist, Bedan Mbugua, (reported on page seven today) is just the latest incident in a trend which discredits a country once seen, by contrast with its neighbours, as a model of political success. President Moi took effective control of Kenya after the death of Jomo Kenyatta, his authority deriving from his position as vice president. Like many other vice presidents, he had attained this position largely because he had neither the authority nor the popularity to outshine the president. And, as a member of the small Kalenjin tribe, there was no guarantee that he would be acceptable to the majority Kikuyu. Concern was expressed at the time that Kenya might thus succumb to the tribal disagreements which had afflicted other nascent African states.

In the event, Moi rose to the task. Although not widely regarded for intellectual ability, he has managed shrewdly to balance competing tribal claims. He has kept the army content. He has kept the country on a relatively even economic keel, encouraging the diversification of agricultural output.

Kenya has remained a favoured recipient of Western economic aid both because of its sensible economic line and its pro-western political stance. The stability of the country has kept it attractive to the richer tourists - just as it was in colonial times. There have been neither the genocides of Uganda, nor the experiments in socialism which have hindered Tanzania.

Moi has not, however, acquired the reputation of a major African statesman in the Kenyan mould. At home, too, he lacks

But those circumstances would have to include the full support and cooperation of the Dublin Government. In 1971 most of the IRA "godfathers" escaped over the border (if they were not already living there) and remained until it was safe for their return. The Anglo-Irish Agreement is a step upon a long road to the day on which an Irish administration would feel free to intern unconvicted IRA suspects in the Republic - or return them to Belfast to be imprisoned there. Today that Agreement would collapse under the strain.

This does not mean that the Government should do nothing. The revolution on both sides of the Irish border gives Britain a psychological advantage which should be exploited. Border security is crucial and the objective should be the development of a sophisticated cross-border force, able to operate on both sides in "hot pursuit", with joint training if necessary and total coordination at all times. This could never be achieved if Britain introduced internment on its own.

Secondly, the authorities should carry the battle to the enemy. The most effective single initiative ever launched against the Provisionals was Operation Motorman in the summer of 1972, when the Army moved into the so-called "no go" areas of Belfast and Londonderry. Motorman forced the IRA on to the run - where it must be made to remain.

If the identities of the so-called "godfathers" are known, they should be left in no doubt that this is so. Those in Northern Ireland should be brought repeatedly in by police for questioning, released if no charge can be brought and then brought in again the next night. They should be made clearly aware that they are being kept under surveillance.

There should be no need to reintroduce the 21,000 troops deployed there for Motorman. But if more units are needed than the present contingent there, they should be sent. The forces of law and order must have control.

Consideration should also be given to tougher sentencing for terrorist offences (and perhaps less generous remission for good conduct); also to whether defendants should be allowed the right to silence when facing trial. But those impatient for action must see that this too needs to be the subject of consultation with the South - and balanced against the risk to extradition of prisoners from Dublin.

Eight young men have died. In the words of a great Irish writer, "fierce indignation can no longer tear their hearts". But the indignation which burns so fiercely in the hearts of those who remain should not destroy the cool, logical, surgical campaign against those who killed them.

popularity, and face mounting economic difficulties, particularly from the unchecked population rise. The birth rate is, at 4.1 per cent, almost the highest in the world and seems likely to increase the population from its current 21 million to 36 million by the end of the century.

The President does not appreciate internal discussion of such failings. Kenya has been a *de facto* one-party state since Kenyatta's time but has had a tradition of free speech in Parliament and freedom of expression in the press. Moi now appears to be undermining both.

Bedan Mbugua, editor of a modest church magazine, was imprisoned for nine months. His offence in the eyes of the authorities seems to have been his criticism of the introduction of "queue voting", a system under which the secret ballot has been abolished and electors left to indicate their choice by lining up behind the photograph of their preferred candidate.

The ruling party has been purged of anyone who disagrees with the presidential line. Thus only the church and Kenyan professional organizations continue to express political dissent. The action taken against Mbugua suggests that dissent from these quarters, too, is becoming intolerable to the President's ears.

Journalists speak of an atmosphere of fear in which Kenyans no longer feel free to express themselves. The President meanwhile accuses critics of being influenced by foreign trouble makers.

Such political intolerance does not even make the President more secure. It drives opposition underground, giving a focal point around which dissidents can unite. Having ruled Kenya responsibly for ten years, it would be unfortunate if President Moi were now to acquire a reputation for repression of the sort associated with some of his unsavoury neighbours.

because South Africa has agreed to IAEA-administered nuclear safeguards on the two reactors at its sole nuclear plant at Koeberg, this means that the plutonium produced "cannot be diverted to the manufacture of weapons".

Unfortunately, this is not so. Safeguards are not preventive; they act as a deterrent against the possibility of being caught out trying to divert civil nuclear materials and facilities to military use.

The reason why we should be concerned is that IAEA is already under-staffed, under-financed and over-stretched. A leaked copy of its 1986 Safeguards Implementation Report (SIR) showed earlier this year that there were at least 17 major unresolved issues regarding IAEA international safeguards, for which the IAEA had no real confidence in being able to sort out.

The IAEA's director-general, Dr Hans-Blix, told the United Nations third special session on disarmament in New York, in June, that over the next five years the IAEA experts will have to safeguard further 44 nuclear facilities on top of the 906 under safeguards today.

The IAEA's latest quarterly bulletin, an issue devoted to a special assessment of safeguards worldwide, points out that al-

## Disruption by developers

From the Director of the Society of British Aerospace Companies  
Sir, I was delighted to see the letter from R. A. Fitch in today's *Times* (August 18) about the problems that the building contractors are creating in our city.

In the last two years there have been a number of major reconstructions taking place in King Street, St James's, which at times have virtually brought traffic to a halt and caused constant disruption. This does nothing for the efficient business life of companies occupying offices in this part of London.

The closing-off of whole pavements to pedestrians seems to be dangerous, unnecessary and illegal. In King Street there is no provision for any pedestrian crossing, so that, denied access to one pavement, we take our lives in our hands to get to the other.

The noise, dust and general disturbance that these reconstructions cause make a considerable impact upon the working lives of the members of staff. There is also danger, as three times our office windows have been smashed by loads carried by a giant overhead crane. What it must be like for the residents doesn't bear thinking about.

Protests to the council seem to have remarkably little effect - largely, I presume, because of lack of powers to curtail the apparently unlimited remit of the builders and drivers to do precisely as they wish.

If the life of our citizens and our business community is not to be constantly interrupted and imperilled in this lawless fashion then our councils and other public bodies must have adequate powers to keep them under control.

Yours sincerely,  
JOHN CURTIS, Director,  
The Society of British Aerospace Companies Ltd,  
29 King Street,  
St James's, SW1,  
August 18.

From Mr Brian P. Smith  
Sir, Mr Rodney Fitch's indignation at new building in London is shared by many. And there is scaffolding for refurbishment.

When was the last time we could photograph a clear view of the Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey and Nelson's column on the same day? London is a beautiful woman for ever wearing her cariers.

Yours faithfully,  
BRIAN P. SMITH,  
4 Cliff Road,  
Eastbourne, East Sussex.

## Motorway dangers

From Sir Anthony Grant, MP for Cambridgeshire South West (Conservative)  
Sir, The appalling overcrowding of the M25 and the tragic disasters on it reveal the basic truth that collisions are caused not by roads or cars but by human beings. In most cases the fault is excessive speed driving too close behind another vehicle.

It is perfectly simple to fit vehicles with devices which will demonstrate that they are too close. Manufacturers should be obliged to install them, as in the case of seat belts.

It would also help congestion if the helicopter link between Heathrow and Gatwick, so foolishly stopped by the Government at the behest of a tiny minority, was restored.

Finally, driver training is hopelessly inadequate for modern conditions and equipment. New and more rigorous testing must be established. Above all, care, courtesy, and concentration should be emphasised at all times.

Yours faithfully,  
ANTHONY GRANT,  
House of Commons,  
August 18.

## All at sea

From Mr R. B. Cruise  
Sir, The Reverend S. P. Corbett (August 18) complains that "swimming is frittered away on such items of trivia" as a Bournemouth beach but priced at £12,000.

Yet for that money a family and their friends might enjoy a lifetime of easy access to sun, sand and sea with lovely views of the Channel, the Purbecks, the Isle of Wight, and passing humanity in infinite variety.

In contrast, the buyer of the most expensive luxury car who traded it in next year would lose at least £12,000 in depreciation for possibly relatively few hours of ostentatious motoring. And what about those willing to spend a reported £150 for a ringside seat at a boxing match, or waste hundreds more on an illicit ticket for a rainy day at Wimbledon?

Really, a good solid £12,000 beach hut seems quite a bargain. Yours faithfully,  
R. B. CRUISE,  
3 Albert Road,  
New Milton, Hampshire.

## Skin cancer

From Dr Robin Russell Jones  
Sir, The article by Michael Kingsley (Commentary, August 13) argues that the current concern about sunbathing and skin cancer is disproportionate, equivalent to the public's anxiety about nuclear accidents. It is difficult to conceive of a more inappropriate analogy.

Skin cancer is not a rare event. In Australia the incidence of non-melanoma skin cancer is 823 cases per 100,000 population per year. This is three times commoner than all other cancers combined. By the age of 75, two thirds of the Australian population will have

## Looking askance at rail fares rise

From Dr F. R. Badcock  
Sir, British Rail have done it again! By a remarkable piece of financial logic they have decided that long-distance travellers should pay roughly the same price per mile as those nearer their destination (report, August 17).

The obvious questions are left unanswered - whether the "real" cost per mile is the same for short and long-haul operations (superficially, in the light of the amount of infrastructure required per mile, a detached observer might conclude that there are good reasons for the cost per mile being less over long distances), or whether a balanced fare reduction for short-haul and increase for long-haul might be a better compromise.

It has for some time amazed me that there has not been a commuters' revolt (aided by the Office of Fair Trading - we are talking about a monopoly) over the conditions of travel imposed on passengers by British Rail. In particular I refer to the fact that the cost of travel is the same whether the passenger stands or gets a seat (or, for that matter, whether the train runs to timetable or at all).

I realise that forcing British Rail to service customer needs and to charge according to the service provided might demerit the Government's privatisation plans, but it really is time that British Rail

offered a service on more than a "take it or leave it" basis.

Yours sincerely,  
F. R. BADCOCK,  
Carnaby House, Kimbolton,  
Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire,  
August 17.

From Mr F. M. M. Lewis  
Sir, Why do you think it wrong (leading article, August 18) that British Rail should follow a fare policy which will raise house prices in the South-east, but perfectly in order if the effect is to raise them in the South-west?

Yours faithfully,  
F. M. M. LEWES,  
Kerwell,  
Exminster, Exeter, Devon.

From Mrs A. M. Stewart-Wallace  
Sir, The steep rise in the price of season tickets for those who commute from a distance may have an adverse effect on the crowded housing situation and on road use in the South-east. Could not the Government, therefore, consider giving tax relief for season tickets for journeys beyond a certain agreed number of miles from the capital?

I realise that the Government is trying to stop subsidising railways, but such tax relief could surely be regarded as having wider beneficial implications in diluting pressure on housing and roads.

Yours etc,  
MARY STEWART-WALLACE,  
The Mount House,  
Ditchling, Sussex.

## Speed and the tunnel

From Mr Nigel Seymer  
Sir, Robert Foster (August 15) wrongly suggests that a new high-speed rail route between the Channel tunnel and London would be more expensive than the line that the French are going to construct from Paris to their end of the tunnel. The French are planning to spend £1,200 million; by contrast one route proposed on this side (terminating at St Pancras) has been costed by a major construction firm at just over £800 million. (The overall distance is little more than one third of that between Paris and the tunnel - but with present BR plans it will take very nearly as long to cover during the peak hours.)

However, the "keeping open of sea lanes" is a cherished illusion of planners. To suppose that a putative enemy can either be deterred or defeated by drawing imaginary lines across the ocean and instigating some kind of naval "highway patrol" is to repeat the disastrous mistakes made at the start of both world wars; in particular, the use of naval support groups on such tasks in 1939 led to the loss of HMS Courageous and nearly to that of HMS Ark Royal, with no discernible effect on losses either of U-boats or of merchant shipping.

Yours faithfully,  
NIGEL SEYMER,  
63 Edmond Road, W4,  
August 16.

## Protecting our ships

From Mr P. J. Freeman  
Sir, Christopher Coker (article, August 17) may be correct in his general view that the secretary of state was caught out by the recent report of the Commons Defence Committee on warship numbers and that a review of Britain's defence priorities is overdue; but his ideas for the Royal Navy show that he appreciates neither the current role of that force nor the lessons of the past.

When he suggests that escorting of convoys at sea should be abandoned in favour of "two naval support groups whose sole task would be to keep open certain identified sea lanes" he overlooks the fact that the current main task of the Royal Navy is to provide "naval support groups" to operate with the US Navy in the Norwegian sea as part of the forward maritime strategy. Disturbingly, escorting convoys appears already to have become a secondary task.

## Rising sea levels

From Mr Andrew J. Plater and others  
Sir, Recent correspondents (July 14, 20, 23; August 3, 17) have focused attention on accelerated sea-level rise as a consequence of the "greenhouse effect" and the range of predicted increases in the average level of the oceans. However, these increases will not be uniform, as some areas will respond differently, experiencing a rise in sea level greater than the average.

There is now a general acceptance of the need to respond to projected sea-level rise, though decision-makers do not yet have the information on which to base their plans. Strategic research has yet to be completed and desk-top reviews can only point to deficiencies in our knowledge.

A current research project sponsored by the Commission of the European Communities, involv-

ing eight institutions from five nations, is highlighting the complexity of the impacts on different coastlines, due to different increases in sea level. The work, which is at an early stage, has demonstrated the paucity of available information and the need for new methods to integrate and analyse disparate data.

Case studies of the Fenslands and the Tees estuary suggest that simply raising sea defences by a nationally determined amount will be inadequate because of local variation in the combined effects of an increase in the probability of storm-induced floods, land subsidence, a reduction of the natural coastal protection afforded by saltmarshes, beaches or sand dunes and other environmental factors.

Experience within the European project has revealed the complexity of adapting any global prediction to the local scale and integrating the numerous environmental parameters with the social and economic data which will be required if central and local government, agriculture, industry, commerce and individual property owners are to plan their responses.

Without accessible data, at a variety of geographical scales, and their careful analysis and interpretation, the large investments required to mitigate the impacts of sea-level change may well be misdirected.

Yours faithfully,  
ANDREW J. PLATER,  
IAN SHENNAN,  
IAN SPROXTON,  
MICHAEL J. TOOLEY,  
Quaternary Research Laboratory,  
Department of Geography,  
University of Durham,  
South Road, Durham.

Yet melanoma rates in the UK are rising, stratospheric ozone level is falling, and the purpose of the current campaign is to alert the public before the situation deteriorates further. I, for one, do not regard the public's anxiety as misplaced, either on this issue or on the vexed question of nuclear accidents.

Yours faithfully,  
ROBIN RUSSELL JONES  
(Consultant dermatologist),  
St John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin,  
5 Lisle Street,  
Leicester Square, WC2,  
August 18.

## Row over 'Last Temptation'

From Mr Jason D. Shaw  
Sir, Those Christians who so vehemently condemn Scorsese's film *The Last Temptation of Christ* (report, August 13; Spectrum, August 15) protest too much. They would better serve their cause by maintaining an aloof and dignified silence, consoled that the faith which they embrace has survived centuries of active persecution and is hardly likely to be shaken by one man's suggestion as to what might have passed through the mind of Christ.

It is, besides, difficult to understand why there is any need for protest at all, for Scorsese does not suggest that Christ actually had intercourse with Mary Magdalene, merely that he contemplated doing so. Surely the hallmark of the man who loves God is not that he is above temptation but that he resists it.

Faithfully,  
JASON D. SHAW,  
58 Millbrook Court,  
Kewick Road, Putney, SW15,  
August 16.

From Mrs J. V. Duchenne  
Sir, I always enjoy Bernard Levin's articles, but in today's (August 17) "Faith and the faithhearted" I think he has missed the point.

Christian opposition to the showing of the controversial film is not based on fear of loss of faith, but on a shocked repugnance to the actions attributed to it to Jesus Christ, whom we love with awe and reverence so tenderly.

Yours faithfully,  
J. V. DUCHENNE,  
3 Whitegate Close,  
Hitchin, Hertfordshire.

From the Rev J. C. Edwards, SJ  
Sir, I hate to say this, but my favourite writer (Bernard Levin) seems to have missed the point on Wednesday.

It isn't because a slander about Christ might threaten or damage his religion that a believing Christian dislikes it. As Levin points out, it doesn't.

The feeling is different. Levin must imagine a dearly loved friend or brother, or a mother or father, to whom one owed everything, who was being malignantly - someone one knows (inadequately but personally) and loves (insufficiently, but as far as one can tell, more than anyone else). It hurts in that way. And one wants (so it feels) somehow to protect him. He won't protect himself.

Of course I haven't seen the thing either. And Levin is probably right in supposing that Christians would do better to keep silent while it goes on - like Christ's mother did on Calvary.

Yours faithfully,  
J. C. EDWARDS, SJ,  
Jesuit Mission Team,  
Farm Street Church,  
114 Mount Street, W1.

From the Bishop of Gloucester  
Sir, "Why are devout Christians getting into such a lizzy?" asks Bernard Levin in his article today about *The Last Temptation of Christ* film. It is a sensible question, and I can offer him part of the answer.

During the past 48 hours, whilst quietly getting on with my proper work, I have been telephoned at least five times by newspaper reporters, including one from *The Times*, demanding instant comment on the film, or on other people's reported comments on it, or even, in one instance, on my own reported comments.

Gone, it seems, are the days when newspapers simply reported the news; they now also create it. And then (brilliantly, Mr Levin) comment upon it. A growth industry indeed!

Yours etc,  
JOHN GLOUCESTER,  
Bishopscourt,  
Pin Street, Gloucester,  
August 17.

From Mr John Sergeant  
Sir, Mr Bernard Levin's article misses the point. It is not the ridiculing of our own faith that hurts us as Christians. As Mr Levin says, we are used to that. Rather it is the number of young waverers who might be deterred from faith altogether by the vilification of the one perfect human life which conquered death.

"Whoever shall offend one of these little ones that believe in me, it is better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck, and he were cast into the sea" (St Mark IX, 42).

Yours sincerely,  
JOHN SERGEANT,  
37 Rectory Crescent,  
Middle Barton, Oxfordshire.

From Mr H. B. Dunning  
Sir, Bernard is wrong again. The business of Christians is not to assume that what they like is what they ought to like. Needless to say, the reality is to do the opposite.

Yours sincerely,  
H. B. DUNNING,  
21 Clerk Drive,  
Corbach, Inverness-shire.

Don't call us . . .  
From Mrs Catherine M. Money  
Sir, There are two more phrases which are to be added to Mr John Upchurch's two of "Give me your telephone number and we'll ring you back", and "Our cheque is in the post" (letter, August 15), namely: "We're from head office - we're here to help you", and "Of course I'll still love you in the morning".

All four should be regarded with the deepest suspicion.

Yours faithfully,  
C. M. MONEY,  
Ciddles Farm,  
Chobham, Surrey,  
August 15.





## COURT AND SOCIAL

### COURT CIRCULAR

**BALMORAL CASTLE**  
August 20: The Queen was represented by His Excellency Mr Nicholas Barrington, Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Islamabad, at the State Funeral of His Excellency General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, which was held in the Shah Faisal Mosque, Islamabad, this afternoon.

August 21: Divine Service was held in Craib Parish Church this morning. The Reverend Keith Angus preached the sermon.

### Birthdays today

Mr P.H.B. Allsop, publisher, 64; Mr John A. Bamford, director-general, C.B.I., 62; Mr Mac Bohan, dress designer, 62; Lady (Edgar) Bonham-Carter, 95; Mr Ray Bradbury, author, 68; Professor Sir Colin Buchanan, urban planner, 81; Mr Henri Cartier-Bresson, photographer, 80; Major-General Earl Cuthbert, 69; Sir Richard Catling, former Commissioner of Kenya Police, 76; Professor Sir Cyril Askey Clarke, geneticist, 81; Mr Steve Davis, snooker player, 31; Mr Somerset de Chair, former MP, 77; Judge Anne Downey, 52; Baroness Ewart-Biggs, 59; Mr Max Hebditch, director, Museum of London, 51; Mr Donald MacLeary, ballet dancer, 51; Sir James Meator, former principal, Queen Mary College, 67; Sir Leo Platizky, civil servant, 69; Mr Karlheinz Stockhausen, composer and conductor, 60; Sir Anthony Tuke, former chairman, Barclays Bank, 68; Mr Miss Wilander, tennis player, 24.

### Memorial service

Mr T.E. Utley  
A memorial service for Mr T.E. (Peter) Utley will be held on Monday, October 24, at the Church of St Martin-in-the-Fields at 11.00. Applications for tickets should be made, by no later than October 10, to Mr Norman Fox, Deputy Managing Editor, *The Times*, 1 Pennington Street, London, E1 9XN.

### Service dinner

Leicestershire and Northamptonshire Army Cadet Force  
Colonel J.M.K. Weir and Officers of the Leicestershire and Northamptonshire Army Cadet Force held a dinner on Saturday night at their annual camp at Longmoor Training Camp, Hampshire, in honour of Lieutenant Colonel C.J. Lawson who is retiring as Deputy Commandant. Major D.R.J. Young presided.

### Christening

The infant daughter of Mr and Mrs Richard Wintour was christened Mary Eleanor Susan by Father William Kahle in Westminster Cathedral on Friday, August 19. The godparents are the Earl of Bective, Mr Danny Danziger, Mrs Jenny Reaviv, Mrs Peter Arbutnot and Miss Elaine Callaghan.

## Speelman crushes Short

By Raymond Keene, Chess Correspondent

Jon Speelman inflicted a severe defeat on Nigel Short in the third round of the World Chess Championship Quarter Final on Saturday afternoon.

Playing with the White pieces in a Queen's Gambit Declined opening Speelman employed a wild and risky rook sacrifice involving casting on the Queen's side on move 10.

The idea originated in a game between two Soviet Grandmasters, Mikhail Gurevich and Andrei Sokolov, played last week in Moscow. Nigel Short was not as well informed as his opponent and seemed confused and lost, on his 13th move he committed a tactical error which allowed Speelman to smash through his lines of defence.

On the 27th move, with his position in ruins, and a far-flung White pawn aiming a dagger at the Black King, Short resigned the hopeless struggle. This is one of the most crushing defeats he has ever suffered and it gives Speelman a 2-1 lead in the 6 game match.

Nigel Short, just 23, started as the clear favourite. His rise to the top has been meteoric but after this severe and unexpected defeat his dream is in grave danger of being shattered. Speelman, aged 31, is a comparative veteran, and his wild, confusing, risk-loving style has been considered too much of a handicap at the highest

level. But in this dramatic third game, he has produced a convincing display of power chess.

Short has three games left in which to rescue his chances of fortune and glory in this cycle of the world championship. He will have to show superb qualities of self control and iron will to stay in the match.

Whatever the outcome, one thing is clear - it was famous of FIDE, the world chess federation, to pit two such outstanding British chess players against each other in the quarter final. Both are worthy of the semi-finals. It is the fault of FIDE, that they cannot both make it.

The World Chess Championship Quarter Final, sponsored by Pilkington Glass, with a £20,000 prize fund, continues at the Barbican Centre, City of London, until August 25. Here are the moves of Speelman's decisive win in Game 3. He plays with the White pieces:

1 e4	Nf6	14 g4	Ne5
2 Nf3	g6	15 h4	Qb6
3 Bc4	g5	16 h5	h6
4 Nc3	Bg7	17 Bxg5	fxg5
5 Bb3	0-0	18 Bxf6	Bxf6
6 Qd2	Qc7	19 Bxg5	Bxg5
7 Qd3	Rc8	20 Bxg5	Bxg5
8 Qc2	Nc6	21 Bxg5	Bxg5
9 Qd3	Qd7	22 Qxg5	Qxg5
10 Q-d4	Qd7	23 Qxg5	Qxg5
11 g4	Nd8	24 Qxg5	Qxg5
12 h4	Qd7	25 Qxg5	Qxg5
13 Nf2	Qd7	26 Qxg5	Qxg5



## To get any closer you'd have to be the pilot

For the first time members of the public are allowed to visit the Farnborough International Airshow on Press Day. Numbers are strictly limited and admission is only by ticket. So apply today.

**SPECIAL PREVIEW DAY - Sunday Sept. 4th**

Adults £15 • Children under 16 £10 • Car Park £5

Tickets for the main public days Sept 9-11 will also be available at the gates. Adult £9 • Child £3 • Car £3

Tickets from Keith Prowse or by credit card hotline 01-741 8999

**Farnborough 88**

Clifford Longley

# Removing the divisions

The Anglican-Roman Catholic International Commission (ARCIC) meets in Edinburgh this week to resume its dismantling of the walls which still divide the two churches. It will find that another course of bricks has been added since it last met, by the Lambeth Conference's refusal earlier this month to restrain those Anglican provinces which want to ordain women as bishops. The talks are international. Anglican provinces which have women priests are represented as well as the contrary opinion. What the Catholic negotiators face, therefore, is not a unified Anglican position in favour of women priests and bishops, but a double one, and no party line.

Female ordination is by no means yet official policy in the Anglican Communion, and both the 1978 and 1988 Lambeth Conferences deliberately avoided a decision on the principle. In so far as any doctrinal judgement has been made, it is that the division is enough to impair full communion between Anglican provinces with women priests and bishops, and provinces without them. It is admitted to be a "serious obstacle" to internal Anglican unity. There does not seem to be much disagreement here.

Providence has smiled on the work of ARCIC so far, and the Edinburgh meeting will be able to digest the Lambeth Conference's very favourable response to the four joint doctrinal statements which past labours had produced. The statements on ministry and on the eucharist received the full endorsement that the conference was asked to give; the more tentative statement on authority got a rather better reception than expected; and the conference warmly approved the most recent statement, on justification by faith.

The conference's general approval of the authority statement means that international Anglicanism is now looking for some kind of reconciliation with the Roman Catholic Church which

would incorporate a "universal primacy" - ecumenical shorthand for the Pope. The condition being asked in return is reform of the papacy, and the modification of its stronger claims such as "universal jurisdiction" in all parts of the church.

In practice there is more common ground than there seems to be. For the only sanction which nowadays backs up the Pope's universal jurisdiction in the Catholic Church is the threat of breaking full communion. Though the Lambeth Conference did not call it a sanction, it told Anglican provinces that those that proceeded with the consecration of women bishops would be breaking - or "impairing" - full communion with the rest. "Excommunication" is an ugly word that ought to be dropped, but apart from the phraseology the warning the Lambeth Conference gave to the Anglican bishops in America, Canada and New Zealand is not so different from the warnings Pope John Paul II gave to Archbishop Marcel Lefebvre.

The bilateral relationship between Catholicism and Anglicanism will, as a result of the Lambeth Conference and any subsequent consecrations of women bishops, become in a sense trilateral: between Catholicism and two forms of Anglicanism. That could prove entirely creative, for the theological issues being discussed, such as relations between parts of the church which ordain women and parts which do not, will not be purely abstract, but actually represented round the table.

Although the ARCIC statements were addressed at the Lambeth Conference as a specific and separate issue, many ideas from them surfaced elsewhere. The statement on authority was drawn on in the debates on internal Anglican authority and unity, and it could even be said that ARCIC's vision of a united church of the future has been adopted as an official model for evolution of the Anglican Communion itself.

Meanwhile, Rome's own answer to the

first three ARCIC statements is due by the end of the year. There is apparently an internal debate still to happen in the Vatican to decide its shape. The Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith issued a number of criticisms when the statements first appeared; but most of the responses from individual episcopal conferences round the world seem to have been favourable, and the Vatican's Secretariat for Christian Unity is directly represented on ARCIC itself.

Before the issue of women bishops appeared, there had been hints from Rome that it might regard joint acceptance of the ARCIC statements on ministry and eucharist as grounds for reopening the question of Anglican orders. It is already on ARCIC's agenda, as the Roman Catholic co-chairman said in a letter to *The Times* last Friday, and may be discussed again in Edinburgh this week. But until the official Vatican response to those statements has been promulgated such explorations will have to remain hypothetical.

Rome is unlikely simply to state that the judgement of the 1896 Bull *Apostolicae Curiae* which declared Anglican orders null and void, was wrong. But it could well say that acceptance of the ARCIC statements by the Lambeth Conference meant that Anglican ordinations could no longer be regarded by Catholics as defective in intention. A greater difficulty is presented by the alleged break in the apostolic succession of Anglican bishops, because of supposed defective intention in the past.

One solution would be to acknowledge that the participation of Old Catholic bishops in Anglican episcopal consecrations had restored the apostolic succession; but it would not be very flattering to Anglicanism if they could bear it, however, it would bring a quicker result than the other possibility, a complete theological examination of what apostolic succession really means. And wiser than backing either of those horses would be to back them both at once.

### Nature notes



The martin

The skies are full of house martins and their clicking calls. The adults, who are dark-blue and white, and the brownish young all fly together. At night the whole family, often including young birds from two successive broods, continues to roost, crammed together, in their mud nest under the eaves. Swifts that breed under the eaves have mostly left Britain for Africa.

Black-headed gulls are back in large flocks on inland playing-fields and rubbish-dumps. Lesser black-backed gulls heading south appear on rivers and reservoirs: they are the size of herring gulls, but are bolder and more aggressive, and are easily distinguished by their dark mantle and yellow legs.

The hedgerows are full of pink and purple flowers. Betony is common in damp places in England and Wales: it is a tufted, nettle-like plant with a cluster of little lipped flowers at the top. Foxgloves are abundant in drier spots, some of the lower bells now turning brown and crinkly. On herb-robert the long, beaked flies are appearing, and the leaves are turning scarlet. Buddleia flowers attract red admiral butterflies and bumblebees, but the flower tubes are too long for flies and for bees with shorter tongues.

DJM



Eartha Kitt taking part in a sponsored walk in Hyde Park, London, yesterday in aid of Quest, a charity working for an accurate early test for cancer.

### Anniversaries

**BIRTHS:** Claude Debussy, Saint-Germain-en-Laye, 1862; Jacques Lipchitz, sculptor, Druskininkai, Lithuania, 1891; Dorothy Parker, short story writer, poet, West End, New Jersey, 1893.

**DEATHS:** Richard III, reigned 1483-85, killed at the battle of Bosworth Field, 1485; Jan Kochanowski, poet, Lublin, Poland, 1544; Jean-Honoré Fragonard, painter, Paris, 1806; Warren Hastings, 1st governor-

general of India, Daylesford, Oxfordshire, 1818; Franz Gall, physiologist, Paris, 1828; Robert Cecil, 3rd Marquess of Salisbury, prime minister 1885-86, 1887-92, 1895-1900, 1900-02, Hatfield House, Hertfordshire, 1903; Michael Collins, Irish patriot and IRA leader, killed in ambush, Beal-na-Blath, Cork, 1922; Sir Oliver Lodge, physicist, Lake, Wiltshire, 1942; Michel Fokine, dancer and choreographer, New York, 1942; William Richard Morris, 1st Viscount Nuffield, Huntercombe, Oxfordshire, 1963.

### Latest wills

Dr Colin Campbell Blair, of Marston Green, Birmingham, formerly of Barnet Green, Hereford and Worcester, left estate valued at £1,217,017 net. Other estates, net before tax paid, include: Mr Thomas Buller Baker, of East Preston, West Sussex, £333,969. Miss Fay Cole, of Maidstone, London W9, £275,616. Mrs Lilian Felton, of Dagenham, Essex, £342,738.

## Forthcoming marriages

**Mr A.C. Hill and Miss S.S. Jackson**  
The engagement is announced between Andrew, younger son of Sir John and Lady Hill, of Richmond, Surrey, and Sheila Su Chen, only daughter of the late George Martin Faux Jackson and of Mrs Anne Jackson, of Broad Oak, East Sussex.

**Mr C.P. Bond and Miss L.J. Cripps**  
The engagement is announced between Colin, son of Mr and Mrs Anthony Bond, of Port Elizabeth, South Africa, and Louisa, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Michael Cripps, of Le Profond Val, St Pierre du Bois, Guernsey.

**Captain J.G. Fountain and Miss F.E. Clark**  
The engagement is announced between Jonathan George Fountain, 17th/21st Lancashire, son of Dr and Mrs R.B. Fountain, of Fillingham, Lincolnshire, and Frances Elizabeth, daughter of Mr R.E. Clark and the late Mrs Clark, of Great Dunmow, Essex.

**Mr R.J. Povey and Miss K.P. Walker**  
The engagement is announced between Richard, only son of Mr and Mrs James Povey, of Brooke, Norfolk, and Karen, eldest daughter of Mr Iain Walker, of Cwt Povey.

**Mr A.J.M. Henderson and Miss H.C. Shaw**  
The engagement is announced between Alexander, only son of the late Mr David Henderson and of Mrs David Henderson, of Westbury Park, Bristol, and Caroline, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Cyril Shaw, of Lostock, Bolton, Lancashire.

**Mr J.R. Hilder and Miss H.M. West**  
The engagement is announced between James Russell, son of Mr and Mrs J. Hilder, of Kirkley, Northumberland, and Helen Mary, daughter of Mr and Mrs H. West, of Bucklebury, Berkshire.

**Mr P. Laffier and Miss K.C. Ball**  
The engagement is announced between Peter, youngest son of the Rev Christopher and Mrs Laffier, of Trimley Rectory, Ipswich, Suffolk, and Katy, daughter of Mr and Mrs A.W.F. Ball, of Lower Bemerton, Salisbury, Wiltshire.

**Mr C.J. Matthews and Miss S. Goddes**  
The engagement is announced between Christopher James, only son of Mr and Mrs Jesse Matthews, of Swindon, and Sophia, youngest daughter of the late Mr Guy Turner Goddes and of Mrs Annabel Goddes, of Chelsea. The marriage will take place on September 2, 1988.

**Mr M.H.R. Cobb and Sasharita L.O. Paciello**  
The engagement is announced between Michael, younger son of Mr Basil Cobb and the late Mrs Jane Cobb, of The Beacons, Aldersburgh, Suffolk, and Luciane, daughter of the late Senhor Antonio Paciello and of Senhora Nelly Paciello, of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

**Mr A.J. Utne and Miss C. Marquis**  
The engagement is announced between Amandus Jorgen, son of Mr and Mrs A. Utne, of Salhus, Norway, and Claire, daughter of Mr and Mrs P. Marquis, of Anna Valley, Hampshire.

**Captain J.C.G. Wallington and Miss J.E. Douglas**  
The engagement is announced between Jonathan Christopher Gerard Wallington, 17th/21st Lancashire, youngest son of Mr and Mrs B. Wallington, of Warham, Dorset, and Joanna (Jody) Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs David H. Douglas, of Corfe Castle, Dorset.

### Marriage

**Mr J.E. Steenson and Miss J.D. Leeming**  
The marriage took place, quietly in France on Monday, August 8, between Mr Eric Steenson and Miss Jan Leeming.

## OBITUARY

### SIR MICHAEL PERRIN

## Atomic energy policy and medical research

Sir Michael Perrin, who died on August 18 at the age of 82, was, in the 1940-50s, in the forefront of research on the feasibility and development of Britain's atomic energy role. It was to him that Klaus Fuchs confessed the extent of his spying revelations to the Russians.

He was chairman of the Wellcome Foundation from 1953 to 1970.

Perrin's scientific career spanned three distinct phases: industrial research in which his experiments resulted in the rediscovery of polythene, participation in research and high-level policy making that led to the decision to make the atomic bomb and the post-war applications of atomic energy, and his leadership of the Wellcome Foundation, through which he helped in the expansion of university research and the training of senior research fellows not only in medicine but in pharmacology and allied disciplines.

Michael Wilcox Perrin was born in Canada where his father, the Right Rev William Wilcox Perrin was then Bishop of British Columbia. The family returned to Britain in 1910 when his father became Bishop of Willesden.

His interest in science was first aroused at his prep school, Twyford, in Hampshire. From Winchester he won a scholarship to New College, Oxford, where he was known among his contemporaries as Paul rather than Michael.

While at Oxford he had set his sights on a research career in industry and a meeting with Dr Francis A. Freeth, then research manager at Imperial Chemical Industries led subsequently to a post with Professor A.J.F. Michels, whose work at Amsterdam University in the field of high pressure research was subsidising his four year stint with Michels gave him experience in research and laboratory administration which he was later to find invaluable.

While on holiday back in England in 1932 he and Dr J.C. Swallow, then deputy research director at ICI's alkali research centre at Warrington, Cheshire, presented a paper suggesting a research programme on the effect of high pressure on chemical reactions.

It was decided that the research should be done at Warrington under Dr R.O. Gibson and Mr E.W. Fawcett: it resulted in the discovery of polythene.

Little importance was attached to the discovery at the time, however, and, because of a number of explosions, the work was abandoned. Two years later when Perrin was put in charge of high pressure research, he set up an experiment which resulted in the rediscovery of polythene.

He possessed great commonsense and understanding of people and life and authority was often at the receiving end of his criticisms. He once called on the Metropolitan Police Commissioner to review CID procedures when he considered insufficient action had been taken on information they had received about a planned bank raid.

More recently he had been

at the first attempt. The work then continued successfully and when polythene's potential was recognised it began to be produced commercially. Expectations of imminent war work led to Perrin's transfer to the research department headquarters in London, where he took a wider interest in the company's research programme.

Perrin was among a number of ICI researchers who assisted the Maud Committee



which had been set up in 1940 to report to the Government on the feasibility of an atomic bomb. The committee, a closely-knit group of academic scientists, many of them refugees from Germany, produced reports by July 1941.

When the top-level decision to go ahead was made, a Directorate of Tube Alloys was set up in the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. It was under the immediate responsibility of Sir John Anderson, then Lord President of the Council, who obtained the release of Mr (later Sir) Wallace Akers, then research director at ICI, to become its director. Akers took Perrin with him as his assistant.

It marked a turning point in Perrin's career away from actual research to administration and policy making. He proved himself to be an ideal liaison man between Government, civil servants and scientists.

Perrin remained in this post throughout the war, making several visits to the United States to coordinate the efforts of the two countries and to Canadianist support for the project.

After the war, when the Directorate became the Atomic Energy Division of the then Ministry of Supply, Akers returned to ICI and Lord Portal, the wartime Chief of Staff, who became Controller of the Division, appointed Perrin as Deputy Controller (Technical Policy).

In this post he worked closely with three other Deputy Controllers: John Cockcroft, Christopher Hinton and William Penney who, respectively, were responsible for research, production and weapon development.

It was while Perrin was in this post that, in January 1950, the atom spy Klaus

Fuchs insisted on confessing the extent of his spying operations to Perrin, whom he apparently regarded as a receptive man to whom he could talk despite the problems that had arisen.

For an entire day Fuchs disclosed what he had told the Russians. Perrin said that at the end of the day he felt very older.

Perrin was a supporter of moves to make the Atomic Energy Division independent of the Ministry and when this appeared to have failed and Portal resigned, Perrin returned to ICI.

Perrin's abilities had impressed Sir Henry Dale, the eminent scientist, who was then chairman of the Wellcome Trustees, sole shareholders of the pharmaceutical company, The Wellcome Foundation Ltd, and he was offered the chairmanship of the Foundation. Perrin was one of the first scientists to reach such a senior position in industry.

The Foundation was still suffering the effects of death duties on the estate of the founder, Sir Henry Wellcome, as well as the after effects of the war.

Perrin was able to persuade the Trustees that ploughing back a large proportion of the company's profits would achieve larger dividends for them to use for the research they funded.

His chairmanship saw not only the building up of the company in Britain but the expansion of the Foundation's interests and activities overseas and much diversification of its activities, such as expansion of its veterinary business.

It was an era of intense competition in the pharmaceutical industry as new drugs were discovered and put into production.

His policy proved highly successful and a number of other companies were acquired. At the same time he increased the efficiency of the company through reorganization and the introduction of work study schemes.

Largely through his leadership and effort, the company received the Queen's Award for Industry in 1970 for its export achievements, and the following year the Queen's Award for Technical Innovation.

Perrin had been awarded OBE in 1946 and CBE in 1952 for his atomic energy work. He was knighted in 1967. He had held many offices including chairmanship of the board of governors of St Bartholomew's Hospital and was president of its medical college, chairman of the Royal Veterinary College, a council member of London University School of Pharmacy, and a trustee of the British Museum (Natural History).

He is survived by his wife, a son (Mr Charles Perrin, deputy chairman of Hambro Bank), and a daughter.

### MR JUSTICE HAZAN

Secretary's Policy Advisory Committee on Sexual Offences from 1976 to 1984 and the Lord Chancellor's and Home Secretary's Committee on Fraud Trials from 1984 to 1986.

Although in general he shunned publicity, he could be outspoken in some of his judgments in court. During a case in 1983 he defended the policy of police carrying firearms in the fight against armed criminals.

He possessed great commonsense and understanding of people and life and authority was often at the receiving end of his criticisms. He once called on the Metropolitan Police Commissioner to review CID procedures when he considered insufficient action had been taken on information they had received about a planned bank raid.

More recently he had been

critical of the Parole Board for its early release of a prisoner who committed a subsequent crime. The public should be aware, he said on that occasion, that sentences imposed on offenders bore little relation to the time they served due to the intervention of the Board.

Hazan effected a somewhat austere demeanour, but his close friends discovered a Fuchsian sense of humour and a warm personality.

He was a lover of the arts and had a great passion for music in particular. One of his greatest pleasures was visiting Glyndebourne, which he did on several occasions each season and which he regarded and described as his spiritual home.

Hazan was also a man of compassion who quietly contributed to worthy causes and individuals less fortunate than himself.

He was unmarried.

### MR ERIC VAN LENNEP, MC

Mr Eric van Lennep, MC, who was advertisement manager of *The Times* immediately after the Second World War and previously in charge of advertising for the paper's Special Numbers, died on August 17 at the age of 95.

He was a very familiar figure in advertising circles in those days with his impeccable appearance, a bowler hat, dark tie, striped trousers and a rolled umbrella.

He was born in Smyrna (now Izmir), the son of Alfred van Lennep, who was then the Dutch Consul-General there.

In 1913, on the death of his father, he came to England to work in an accountant's office and in 1914 volunteered as a private in the Sportsmen's Battalion.

In doing this van Lennep became a statesman person and was ineligible for a commission. But in 1916, after service in the ranks in the trenches at Loos, he was sent back commissioned and posted to Salonika, where his linguistic abilities proved useful. He was severely wounded in 1918 while serving as a

liaison officer with a Greek battalion.

In 1923, after an operation to remove a bullet from near his heart, he left the Army with the Military Cross. The government also gave him a British passport in recognition of his wartime services.

He joined *The Times* the same year and subsequently travelled all over the world pursuing advertising for the newspaper and its supplements.

He finally retired in 1960. He was a widower. There were no children.

### ANNE RAMSEY

The American film actress Anne Ramsey, who was recently nominated for an Oscar award for her performance in the comedy film *Throw Momma from the Train*, died on August 11 at the age of 59.

She had been an established actress for over thirty years and had appeared in a number of films, but it was her portrayal of the grotesque Momma in the title in the recently released American comedy that earned her widespread acclaim.

Critics agreed that she was a comic find who had turned an otherwise rather mundane comedy into a success.

### MR JOHN CROSS

Mr John Cross, who rose from a graduate recruit of Martin's Bank to become the first Sterling money manager of the controversial Moscow Narodny Bank in the early 1960s, died on August 15, aged 62.

He had been a key figure in the expansionary years of the bank. Cross was one of the few Englishmen entrusted to a key position by the Soviet bank in King William Street financing East-West trade.

Some 13 years ago he moved to the Bangkok Bank in the City in a similar capacity. He took early retirement last year.

Cross had travelled in the Soviet Union, the Middle and



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## THE ARTS

David Robinson welcomes a successful collaboration between new and veteran film-making talents

## Comedy comes back

## EDINBURGH FESTIVAL

## CINEMA

Britain unquestionably provides the star turns of this year's — the 42nd — Edinburgh International Film Festival. There is Chris Menges's Cannes prize-winner, *A World Apart*, which also opens this week in London; and Terence Davies's *Distant Voices, Still Lives*, which won the International Critics Prize at Cannes against all comers, and has since taken the Grand Prix at the Locarno Festival.

The major popular success, however, has been the British premiere of *A Fish Called Wanda*, which is this week number three in the US box office ratings, a rare achievement for a British film. It is a notable instance of cross-fertilization. The director, Charles Crichton — one of the comic geniuses of Ealing, who made *Hue and Cry*, *The Lavender Hill Mob*, and *The Telford Story* — returns to feature direction at 77, after 23 years. The producer and writer is John Cleese, who also stars alongside his *Monty Python* collaborator, Michael Palin.

The torrential comic invention of the *Pythons* is harnessed by Crichton's discipline and craftsmanship (first learned as an editor with *Korda* in the Thirties); the result is one of the best constructed and most satisfying film comedies in a long time.

Not the least of its pleasures is the discovery of high comedy talents in the American stars, Jamie Lee Curtis and Kevin Kline. The story, for the record, tells of the seduction of an eminent London barrister (Cleese) by a wily lady jewel thief (Curtis). In connection with the *Wanda* premiere, Edinburgh has presented a full retrospective of Crichton's work. Generally, Edinburgh retrospectives are notable for celebrating less known directors. This year's subjects are Seijun Suzuki, a Japanese director who, since 1956, has consistently imposed a personal and experimental character on films made within the sex-and-violence exploitation genre; Jürgen Böttcher, who has humanized the East German documentary

Eminently ripe for seduction: John Cleese as a barrister in his film *A Fish Called Wanda*

film, particularly with intimate portraits of working people; and the American underground film-maker, Robert Frank.

Frank, born in Zurich in 1924, is a photographer turned film-maker. Today, *Pull My Daisy* (1959) and *The Sin of Jesus* (1961) are extraordinary quintessential film-poems of the Beat generation (Jack Kerouac speaks his own commentary to *Pull My Daisy*). It is a surprise to discover that Frank has continued making his wayward collage pictures — 14 in all — to the present day.

Few current films boast more charm than *Bagdad Café*, directed in the Mojave Desert by the West German film-maker, Percy Adlon. Marianne Sägebrecht, the heavy-lidded heroine of Adlon's previous *Sugar Baby*, turns up as a misadventurer at a ramshackle desert motel diner. At first, the locals are hostile to this stiff, incomprehensible foreigner; but, bit by bit, a warm and touching relationship, and finally dependence, grows up.

It is a more optimistic picture of rural society than appears in the Australian

Shame, directed by Steve Jodrell. Here a feminist fable is treated, rather effectively, as an exploitation revenge melodrama. The women of a backwoods and backward community are shaken out of their resigned acceptance of rape as a local custom and male right by the arrival of a butch lady biker-barrister, but the outcome is tragic.

There is further curious cultural interaction in *Crazy Love*, in which a Belgian film-maker, Dominique Deruddere, transposes three short stories by Charles Bukowsky to Europe. Deruddere brings to the stories touches of comedy and sentiment, which fit oddly with the nasty neophobia of the first of them, *The Copulating Mermaid of Venice, California*.

Mapantsela makes a fascinating comparison with *A World Apart*. Made under the noses of the South African authorities, who believed that Oliver Schmitz and his unit were shooting a gangster story, this is a portrait seen from deep inside, a fiercely realistic picture of life in the townships.

The hero is no radical idealist, but a small-time burglar, bag-snatcher and police informer, who only reluctantly discovers the need for solidarity and political action after his mother and brother are killed by Afrikaner police. Given the heroic circumstances of the making of the film, it would be impertinent to complain of confusions in its episodic narrative. It is finely acted by its mainly black cast and directed with high professional assurance.

Edinburgh was originally established as a festival for documentary, and the tradition lingers. By now a familiar Edinburgh personality, Friedhelm Brückner is a West German businessman, who takes time off every year or so to make a film expedition to some remote corner of the Third World.

Mirabai — *Spirits of the Yellow Leaves* records a tiny nomadic tribe (there are barely 150 members) who live hidden in the mountain forests on the borders of Thailand and Laos. Almost miraculously, Brückner and his collaborator, Dr H. Kausch, made contact with these shy, elusive people and have filmed a pre-historic way of life and an intellectual innocence so total that the concept of time and the concept of death are equally unknown.

The festival's final coup, for the closing night's show, will be the British premiere of Michael Cimino's *The Sicilian*. The film is preceded by some of the worst notices ever to assault a major Hollywood production; but the festival is plucky and the curiosity of its audience apparently inexhaustible.

## VOCAL RECITAL

Hendricks/Pöntinen  
Queen's Hall

Edinburgh is yet another stop on the international festival circuit for the American soprano Barbara Hendricks. Following Friday's recital, she will bring Strauss and Berg songs to Monday's orchestral concert with the Swedish Radio Symphony Orchestra.

Her 11am recital was entirely sold out; but not until midway were expectations met. It is better to draw a veil over the five Haydn concertos and four Mozart songs with which she began. The performances were ordinary in the extreme, the vocal accomplishment something less than ordinary.

It was no doubt partly the natural physical strain of a morning recital imposed on a cold, walking voice. But it is also a fact that, even in her recordings, Hendricks is too often reluctant to invest as much concentration in those less overtly intense songs as she does in, say, a "Lebe wohl" of Hugo Wolf or a "Liebet den um Schönen" of Mahler.

In both those songs, the new-minted radiance of her head voice and the fragile intimacy of communication, which are such distinctive hallmarks of her vocal character, were memorably present. It is this sense of the precious (in the best sense of the word) in what she sings which gives her such a following.

There were early glimpses of it in her Mendelssohn group. "On wings of song" bore the voice up into this, if rarefied air, and her partnership with Roland Pöntinen grew ever more searching both in his "Das Mädchen Klage" and in Wolf's *Mädchen Klage* of lament and secret love.

Pöntinen, from Sweden, is an accompanist to be reckoned with. The sensitivity and imagination of his preludes did, indeed, contribute to that sense of eager expectation which Hendricks, at first, could not fulfil.

But, for Mahler's *Das Knechtchen* *Wanderhorn*, they were a match for each other in their supple, winsome recreations of its folk poetry.

Hilary Finch

## Young tenacity

NYOS/Loughran  
Albert Hall/Radio 3

If the standards of youth orchestras are as high as informed opinion would have us believe, then their concerts deserve to be criticized on the same level as those given by professional orchestras. It follows that no apology is necessary for some of what appears below to the sensitive young minds of the National Youth Orchestra of Scotland, playing for the first time in the land of the Sassenachs.

First the compliments, however, and not least for the sheer tenacity with which NYOS, under the guidance of James Loughran, tackled an enormously challenging programme. It began encouragingly with a scintillating account of Malcolm Arnold's "Tam O'Shanter" overture, a work whose very accessibility, like much of this composer's music, belies its substance and subtlety.

These players were alive to every shade and twist in the expressionistic chase, from the opening oily low bassoon duo and trombone solo to the breathlessly frantic end. It was particularly encouraging to hear the percussion section so brimming with confidence.

There was also much that was impressive in Rachmaninov's Third Piano Concerto, besides John Lill's idiomatic playing, which managed to be both tough and lyrical, extrovertly brilliant and affectingly warm in delivery.

## PROMENADE CONCERTS

the violin tune at the opening of the second movement, for instance, was shaped with extraordinary maturity.

Yet elsewhere the orchestra tended to play too carelessly, partly because of some inexact woodwind tuning, but also, one suspects, through an anxiety to provide Lill with reliable rather than imaginative support.

Shostakovich's Fifth Symphony saw one or two blatant inaccuracies, but the melancholic fragility of the woodwind solos in the slow movement and the lightish, quick-fire burlesque of the Allegretto did much to compensate. All the more disappointing that the finale, for which the fine brass section came into its own, missed the spirit of the composer biting his thumb, as it were, at the regime which attempted to bring him to his knees.

Stephen Pettitt

LPO/Litton  
Albert Hall Radio 3

Shostakovich's scores could hardly be described as fiery; a few well placed expressive and dynamic markings are usually enough, and a great deal is normally left to the players' imagination. Most do not need prompting, but it was unusual to hear a performance of a Shostakovich symphony that was so subtle in its shaping and shading as that of the London Philharmonic Orchestra under Andrew Litton.

To say that it gave the impression of being well rehearsed does not necessarily sound like a compliment, but in this case it is rehearsed to the point where everyone knew exactly what to do, but not to the point where spontaneity becomes impossible.

It was a performance that satisfied on every level: each movement had its proper momentum, and the playing of the LPO was rarely less than telling — it was a shame about the piccolo intonation in the coda of the first movement, though even this failed to undermine the authority of Litton's reading. Excellent too to hear the first movement development held back a little in tempo rather than driven forward — the central climax gained enormously in power and intensity thereby.

For all its appalling popularity, Mendelssohn's violin concerto seems endlessly capable of renewal, given a sympathetic interpreter. Salvatore Accardo ought to be able to play the work in his sleep, yet he approached it as though it were a new experience. No tinkering with the score though: Mendelssohn's every marking was respected, often with wonderful results, such as the singing pianissimo in the slow movement's recapitulation.

A splendidly vital performance of Tchaikovsky's *Romeo and Juliet* opened the programme with the woodwind chorale as precise as I have ever heard it. The Litton-LPO partnership undoubtedly has enormous potential.

Stephen Johnson

## Freedom on tape

## RADIO

I suspect that a substantial number of those who listen to speech programmes never tune in to a radio; they slip in a cassette and press the key marked "play". The habit has been creeping up on us for years and the reasons are not too far to seek.

Radio listeners are at the mercy of what the broadcasters choose to throw at them; of the state of the ionosphere; of the phone call from a garrulous relative, or interruption from visiting Jehovah's Witnesses. But listen on cassette and you buy (or borrow from your public library) some freedom of choice and complete independence from vagaries of reception and importunate callers.

Two years ago, when I last saw it, the catalogue of speech available on cassette was already enormous. But this list was rather like a map of South America from which the Amazon has been omitted, since it contained hardly anything from the greatest of all the national, or indeed international, repositories of recorded speech: the BBC.

Why this happened is a long and tedious story connected with the Corporation's idea of itself as a non-commercial broadcaster, plus some genuine problems of copyright. The latter were presumably overcome by 1984, for the issue of a rather haphazard assortment of plays, but this floundered, possibly as a reflection of the choice, certainly for want of sales commitment.

One event plus recent pressures on the BBC to get a return from its assets began to change all that. The event was the issue of a large (13 cassette) boxed set of the Radio 4 adaptation of *The Lord of the Rings*, which, to the apparent astonishment of BBC Enterprises, if nobody else, promptly sold in thousands at a substantial price. That publication, at an even more substantial price, survives into September and November of the first 44 titles in *The Radio Collection*, described as "the best

of the BBC radio archive on audio cassette."

The best of the archive! What a formidable choice. Where do you start? One obvious way is to try and find something for everyone and this is what the selectors have done, covering the ground from *ITMA* and Carleton Hobbs as Sherlock Holmes to *After Henry* and *Crown House*, a new Radio 4 eight-part serial not even to be heard until October. In general, however, this first list seems designed to appeal to an established adult Radio 4 listenership and gives more than a nod in the direction of the nostalgia market.

So *Children's Hour* is there, including two episodes of *Toyland*, and although this is one of the titles in the rather skimpy children's section it must be a question of how many children of the 1980s will go for it. In fact I can see this section, which otherwise includes *The Hobbit* and Alan Bennett reading Poot and Alice, as more of a magnet for ageing parents.

This is in contrast to some spoken cassettes in general which feature large amounts of child material. My own guess is that in this day of the Walkman and the car cassette player, *The Radio Collection* will need to extend its child appeal, a move which might also help to build that future generation of listeners which broadcasters seem to fear will never materialize.

Meanwhile on live radio there is *Towards 2000 With The Radio 4 Generation*. This generation consists of some 200 recently enfranchised voters, on whom radio calls upon from time to time. And so, each Friday, John Humphrys valiantly chairs the discussion in a different region (Liverpool, Glasgow and London so far) when a small local panel addresses itself to the current standing of one of the seven deadly sins. These programmes relay little but familiar and dispiriting sound, unchanged since days of school and teenage family, of highly charged and inconclusive argument.

David Wade

Charles Bremner on an American critics' poll of the best pop records in the past 25 years

## These we have loved, or loathed

With the Vietnam war dogging the vice-presidential hopes of a Sixties student and the release of the first government-approved hair restorer in America last week, it was a good time for the baby boom generation to look back on lost youth. With impeccable timing, *Rolling Stone* magazine, chronicle of the rock age, seized the mood of nostalgia by issuing a list of the "100 best singles of the last 25 years".

Not surprisingly, a British song — the Rolling Stones' "I Can't Get No (Satisfaction)" — was the top choice of the 25 leading US pop critics who voted the rankings, and British bands

accounted for over a quarter of the chart, from the Beatles' 1964 "I Want to Hold Your Hand", voted third best, to the Sex Pistols' "Anarchy in the UK" of 1976, ranked at 32.

Curious to British minds, though, was the relatively low ranking given to the Beatles by the purist American critics, though they and the Stones tie with four singles each — the most repeated artists on the list — and John Lennon makes the 100 with two of his own songs. The second Beatles record was "Hey Jude", rated at 29th, followed by "Strawberry Fields Forever" at 48 and "Help!" at 53.

## Rolling Stone Critics' Choice

- 1: I Can't Get No (Satisfaction), Rolling Stones (1965)
- 2: Like a Rolling Stone, Bob Dylan (1965)
- 3: I Want to Hold Your Hand, Beatles (1964)
- 4: I Heard It Through the Grapevine, Marvin Gaye (1968)
- 5: I Want You Back, Jackson 5 (1969)
- 6: Respect, Aretha Franklin (1967)
- 7: (Sittin' on) The Dock of the Bay, Otis Redding (1968)
- 8: Fortunate Son, Creedence Clearwater Revival (1969)
- 9: Born to Run, Bruce Springsteen (1975)
- 10: Stop! In the Name of Love, Supremes (1965)
- 11: Good Vibrations, Beach Boys (1966)
- 12: The Tracks of My Tears, Smokey Robinson & the Miracles (1965)
- 13: In the Midnight Hour, Wilson Pickett (1965)
- 14: What's Going On, Marvin Gaye (1971)
- 15: You Really Got Me, Kinks (1964)
- 16: My Generation, The Who (1966)
- 17: Little Red Corvette, Prince (1985)
- 18: Lame, Limp Bizkit (1993)
- 19: You've Lost That Lovin' Feelin', Righteous Brothers (1964)
- 20: Gloria, Them (1965)
- 21: Dance! in the Street, Martha & the Vandellas (1964)
- 22: Billie Jean, Michael Jackson (1983)
- 23: Reach Out I'll Be There, Four Tops (1966)
- 24: Shake, Sam Cooke (1965)
- 25: The Message, Grandmaster Flash and the Furious Five (1982)
- 26: Gimme Some Lovin', Spencer Davis Group (1967)
- 27: Henry Kissinger, Rolling Stones (1969)
- 28: My Girl, Temptations (1965)
- 29: Hey Jude, Beatles (1968)
- 30: Ringo, Deep Mountain High, Ike & Tina Turner (1966)
- 31: Don't Worry Baby, Beach Boys (1964)
- 32: Anarchy in the UK, Sex Pistols (1976)
- 33: When a Man Loves a Woman, Percy Sledge (1966)
- 34: Thank You (Faintly), Bee Gees (1971)
- 35: Family Time (1978)
- 36: One Bad Apple, Crystal Ball (1963)
- 37: 96 Tears, 9 and the Mystereans (1966)
- 38: The Letter, Box Tops (1967)
- 39: Be My Baby, Ronettes (1963)
- 40: Woolly Bully, Sam the Sham and the Pharaohs (1965)
- 41: Light My Fire, Doors (1967)
- 42: Chain of Fools, Aretha Franklin (1967)
- 43: Hotel California, Eagles (1977)



Florida-inspired: Jagger and Richards in 1965

- 43: Oh, Pretty Woman, Roy Orbison (1964)
- 44: Imagine, John Lennon (1971)
- 45: Let's Stay Together, Al Green (1971)
- 46: Proud Mary, Ike & Tina Turner (1966)
- 47: Suspicious Minds, Elvis Presley (1969)
- 48: Strawberry Fields Forever, Beatles (1967)
- 49: Try a Little Tenderness, Otis Redding (1966)
- 50: Sayin' Alive, Bee Gees (1977)
- 51: When Doves Cry, Prince (1984)
- 52: Proud Mary, Creedence Clearwater Revival (1969)
- 53: Help!, Beatles (1965)
- 54: I Want to Know What Love Is, Foreigner (1984)
- 55: California Dreamin', The Mamas and the Papas (1966)
- 56: Brown Eyed Girl, Van Morrison (1967)
- 57: For What It's Worth, Buffalo Springfield (1967)
- 58: Go Your Own Way, Fleetwood Mac (1977)
- 59: Whurr! Say The Name!, Credence Clearwater Revival (1968)
- 60: Good Times, Chic (1979)
- 61: Walk This Way, Aerosmith (1976)
- 62: Groovin', Rascals (1967)
- 63: Love Will Tear Us Apart, Joy Division (1980)
- 64: Needles and Pins, Searchers (1964)
- 65: All Along the Watchtower, Jimi Hendrix (1968)
- 66: Hold On, I'm Comin', Sam and Dave (1966)
- 67: Chorus and Chorus, Tommy James and the Shondells (1968)
- 68: Jumpin' Jack Flash, Rolling Stones (1968)
- 69: Once in a Lifetime, Talking Heads (1981)
- 70: Son of a Preacher Man, Dusty Springfield (1967)
- 71: Bridge Over Troubled Water, Simon and Garfunkel (1970)
- 72: Wild Thing, Troggs (1966)
- 73: Secret Garden, Stevie Wonder (1972)
- 74: Brown Sugar, Rolling Stones (1971)
- 75: The House of the Rising Sun, Animals (1964)
- 76: Ohia, Crosby, Stills, Nash & Young (1970)
- 77: Smokey Mountain, Dusty Springfield (1968)
- 78: She's Not There, Zombies (1964)
- 79: Instant Karma (We All Shine On), John Lennon (1970)
- 80: Let's Get A Brand New Bag, James Brown (1965)
- 81: Walk On The Wild Side, Lou Reed (1973)
- 82: Walk Away Renee, Lefty Young (1965)
- 83: Devil With a Blue Face, Grand Funk Railroad (1968)
- 84: Your Song, Elton John (1970)
- 85: A Whiter Shade of Pale, Procul Garun (1967)
- 86: My Tender Love, Bee Gees (1968)
- 87: Maggie May, Rod Stewart (1971)
- 88: Summer in the City, Lovin' Spoonful (1966)
- 89: Tell It Like It Is, Aaron Neville (1966)
- 90: Smokey Mountain, Dusty Springfield (1968)
- 91: Good Lovin', Rascals (1966)
- 92: Bang a Gong (Get It On), T. Rex (1972)
- 93: Night Moves, Bob Seger (1977)
- 94: Win, Edwin Starr (1970)
- 95: Every Breath You Take, Police (1983)
- 96: White Lotta Love, Led Zeppelin (1969)
- 97: Lovers, Derek and the Dominoes (1972)
- 98: Back Stabbers, O'Jays (1972)
- 99: Uptown Girl, Billy Joel (1983)
- 100: People Get Ready, Impressions (1965)

## Motors and masculinity

## TELEVISION

Emotional sophistication is a quality I no longer hope to find in any television documentary, least of all in a scientific programme about motor racing. It was, therefore, a marvellous treat to watch night's *Equinox* (Channel 4) about the sport's fatal attraction and one of its more obscure heroes, Frank Williams.

Between Ken Russell and Artur Schnabel, the artist is more interesting than the art, a Me-generation heresy of which this programme had no trace. Writer-producer Patrick Uden is clearly full of the right stuff, and went first for the entire glorious mythology of motor sport.

The programme's title, *Tops for*

the Boys, hinted at its theme. Here the principle was stated without sneering engineers freely admitted that they had begun with Meccano as boys and simply found a way to get paid for the game on a grand scale.

Keith Bodford, former *Sunday Times* motor editor, explained that a deep erotic undercurrent gave the seemingly aesthetic pleasures of the garage their glamour. Power and domination were what motor racing was all about.

Frank Williams did not take the screen until the second half of the

programme; he seldom spoke for himself, his personal life was ignored and he was resolutely described as a man with a large ego and little charm.

It was not until the final minutes that the documentary revealed that Williams had been crippled in a road accident, and the camera rested on the king of speed slowly patrolling his workshop in a wheelchair.

Glory of an earlier strain was the theme of *Man and Motor* (Channel 4), which concluded the life story of Humber by linking the eventual acceptance of *Man and Motor* to the 18th century's growing social awareness.

Celia Brayfield

"Spectacularly beautiful... UNMISSABLE" Independent

[RICHARD EYRE'S] "bold, arresting production" Guardian

"MIRANDA RICHARDSON is perfect" Observer "...hypnotic" Standard

"GEORGE HARRIS... mesmerising... an evening of high intensity and high achievement" Daily Mail

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MONDAY PAGE

هنا من النحل

# In with the old, out with the new

The bathroom has ousted the kitchen as the modern householder's pride and joy. But, Linda Franklin warns, there are widely differing views on this most important room

If you should find, when visiting friends, nothing more in the bathroom by way of lavatory paper than a pile of Bronco under a stone, don't make a note to buy them a decent toilet roll. It could be they are in it — it could be they realise that this is *le dernier cri* in style, according to *Harpers & Queen*.

The September issue has us following the adventures of Charlotte, daughter of Lady Emily and fiancée of Julian, as she attempts to decorate the bedroom and bathroom of her marital home. The potential style pitfalls are numerous. Out, out, out, according to H & Q as it lays down the decorative law, are four-poster bedsteads with flowered chintz, as is a lace bedspread over a pink blanket. Dralon bedheads are "quite ghastly".

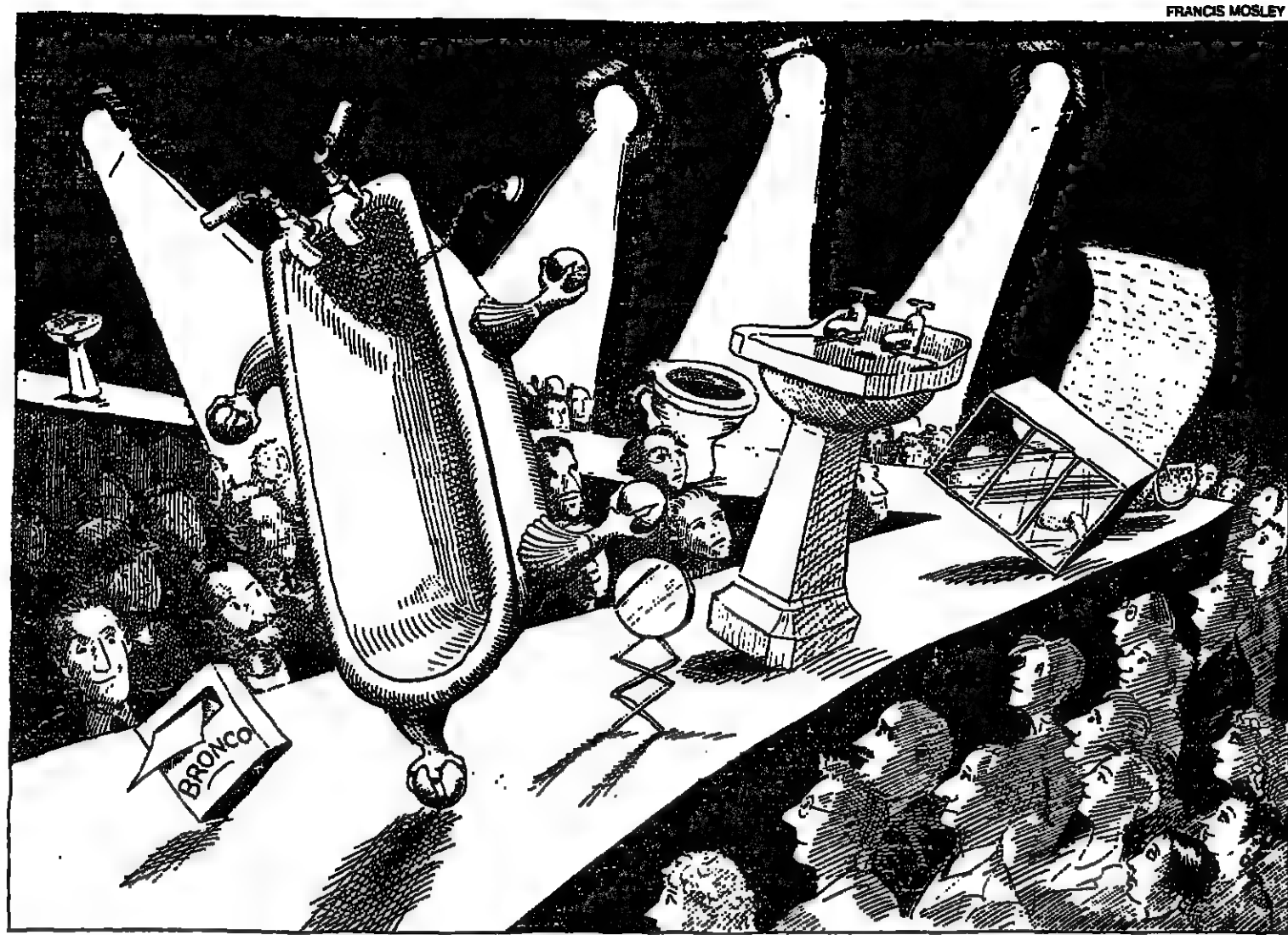
You might consider instead converting an old door or screen into a headboard. If you find an Edwardian bed with mahogany head and foot, your problems are solved.

And so it goes on: out are broderie-trimmed or frilled sheets and, naturally, anything in nylon or flannel and coloured aubergine, nicotine or navy. In are white linen or percale. Out are heart-shaped pillows, in are square French ones. Out are duvets on show (cover with a heavy linen or plain cotton bedcover), in are white cotton cellular blankets and merino blankets with satin ribbons.

CC41s (grey utility blankets) are deemed very smart. Scatter cushions are out, bolsters are in. Modern dressing tables are out (unless designed by Eileen Gray), in a Georgian or Edwardian desk instead. Eschew large bottles of designer scent — decant into early scent bottles.

Get rid immediately of coloured fittings in the bathroom (be ruthless: even bluish pink) and taps shaped like swans, hands or serpents and brass taps. Replace with chrome and dull-surfaced nickel. Costs of arms on loo seats (should you be tempted to put yours on) are non-U. Patterned lavatories — if old and blue and white — have been given the seal of approval, as have wooden seats. Forget clinical cabinets, go for old corner cupboards or wall-hung whatnots instead. For the downstairs lavatory: wine labels and old photos stuck on the wall are out, old theatre programmes are in.

It's not, however, a style guide that looks like winning universal approval: "Fun, but it's rubbish," says John Stefanides, the designer responsible for the Bank of England banqueting hall and the ballroom of the British Embassy in Washington. "These niceties are baloney. I do



'What's the most frightening thing I've ever seen in a house? A bathroom in Fifties pink. A real swine'

react badly to nylon and Dralon. I don't like the look or the feel of it, and nylon sheets are a nightmare! But if you like heart-shaped cushions or frilled and broderie-trimmed sheets, why shouldn't you have them?" You might even like black satin sheets with roses embroidered on them, suggests Stefanides, adding cheerfully, "And why not?"

"I don't like the idea of using a door or screen as a headboard though — it's too bastardized. But I don't object to mud fun beds: I like festoons and chintz."

Despite his reluctance to lay down arbitrary rules, David Hicks, the designer who counts among his clients the Princess Royal, the Prince of Wales, Douglas Fairbanks and Helena Rubinstein, agrees with all the outs apart from

new brass taps. He thinks them very acceptable. His pet hates are mixers: "They make the place look like a hotel."

Old blue and white lavatories were hard to find in working order, he cautioned, and corner cupboards are out. As for old theatre programmes, they're as out as the wine labels and photos: "They're all awful. Gimmicks become boring — the home is too serious a place for them. But I like pictures hanging in the bathroom and loo." He has seen so many examples of bad taste he could write a book: "Typical is a pretentiously framed reproduction of a great work of art — it's even worse when they put a picture light on it."

Nicholas Haslam (clients Rupert Everett, Bryan Ferry, Robert Lacey and Tessa Dahl) says bed hangings are out, but very high four-posters

with stiff pelmets are in. He adds to the list of unacceptable bedstead satin sheets — but pronounces broderie-trimmed and frilled sheets to be perfectly OK.

"Coloured bathrooms aren't out — beige and grey are OK; and classic 18th-century taps (in exotic shapes) are never out and are best in bronze. Brass should only be used in flower rooms or swimming pools and gold should only be seen in Hampstead and Saudi Arabia," Haslam says. Clinical cabinets are very in, he feels. Corner cupboards? "NEVER! Bathrooms shouldn't look like tea shops." And he finds old — and new — photos fascinating. Favourite in his "more money than sense" list was a four-poster bed he'd seen in the master cabin of a yacht: "Ludicrous."

Erick Karlson, chairman and MD of Jane Churchill Ltd, who have six shops specializing in classic English design and furnishings, says the idea of a door as headboard is "the sort of thing you'd find in an Australian DIY handbook". He feels brass and iron bedsteads are on their way out; likes dressing tables skirted with muslin or white lace and broderie anglaise; does not like modern or early scent bottles — "a scent bottle is a scent bottle, because it's old doesn't make it art."

What's the most frightening thing I've ever seen in a house? A bathroom in Fifties pink: nylon carpet, nylon festoons, tissue boxes and loo roll holders applied with butterflies. A real swine."

Steve Ridings, who publishes the *Interior Designer's Handbook*, was surprised at the implication that some of the out things could ever have been thought to be in. As for the Bronco: "What are you supposed to use — the Bronco or the stone?"

"Nickel taps are in, chrome is out," says Max Pike, who sells and designs contemporary bathrooms. "Coloured bathrooms are out but off-white (as well as white) is in — so are clinical cabinets."

Bedrooms and bathrooms are big business at Magnet PLC, rivaling kitchens as a rapidly growing part of its £375.6 million annual turnover. It has 220 branches nationwide and, according to Nigel Dickman, who runs its Kensington branch: "White, steel baths with an Edwardian feel: a big, solid bath and big wash basins on pedestals are what people buy. Gold taps are popular and we sell a lot of fitted bedroom furniture: a run of cupboards with a space for a dressing table. It's melamine, fronted with a natural wood or laminate."

According to Jane Taylor of Heal's, "the trend is away from fitted to the free-standing bedroom furniture. One very popular dressing table is an original Heal's design in limed oak, very simple with two drawers and little hearts cut out. There's a big move away from dark woods."

The Conran Shop confirms that many are perfectly happy to pay around £63 for a double duvet in pure white Egyptian cotton. "Plain white towels are also popular, but we do sell a lot of pastels and black, too." But its customers have yet to discover the allure of nickel bathroom fittings.

But is the well-turned-out bed or bathroom anything other than a personal investment? Will time spent considering the colour of your bath or the shape of your bed prove well spent when you come to sell? Yes, says Roger Fridmore, a director of estate agents Barstow Eves, one of the largest groups in the country. "A few years ago it was the kitchen that was the pride and joy — now nice bedrooms and bathrooms are the status symbols. Once you've got a good kitchen, put in a nice bathroom (or two) and you're half way there."

Anne Marsh of C.P. Hart, the bathroom specialists, says its customers frequently spend £3,000 on a bathroom. It sells a lot of period stuff: "Ninety-five per cent buy white and, of those, 60 per cent are in Victorian or Edwardian style," Marsh says. "Roll top and claw feet baths are very popular. Brass and chrome taps with cross heads sell well. We don't do nickel — too expensive." And hang on to your high-level lavatory, they are definitely "coming back".

psychologist at the University of Leicester, conducted a survey in Australia and Britain into people's preferences for names he uncovered an odd paradox. "Whereas familiar, surnames like Smith and Jones and unusual surnames like Nail or Codling were universally disliked, and people preferred intermediate surnames like Burton, the opposite was true for first names. The most common ones, like James and Elizabeth or David and Mary, were very popular."

"What happens when they become over-popular, though, is what we call the 'preference feedback mechanism', which works like a central heating thermostat. As millions of people start giving their baby the same name it self-regulates and begins to be less popular through over-exposure."

An American survey into first names showed that some conjure up stereotypes which people do not want their children to grow into and so begin to avoid. Cecils were perceived as weedy, a bit bald and wearing glasses, so any baby christened Cecil who grew up to be a muscular, sporting type would feel fairly incongruous with his name. Similarly, says Colman, a librarian called Zsa-Zsa might suffer an identity crisis.

But thousands of ordinary souls called Paul Newman or Joan Collins seem to cope with the absurdity of their names. Tracy, virtually un-

## What's in a name?

Quite a lot, as the Princess of York is bound to discover



known a generation ago, became acceptable even in other social circles after the popular film *High Society* when Grace Kelly was called Tracy Lord. Adolf was — once — a favourite name among German parents. Jesus is a fairly common boy's name in Spain, and Emma is perennially popular in this country, apparently because we still love to wallow in Jane Austen.

Parents often cannot agree on a name. Leslie Dunkling, a BBC producer who has written a number of books on the origins of names and what makes people choose as they do, is frequently asked to mediate, an onerous task he prefers to avoid by steering couples to their own solution.

"Some couples are still arguing nine months after the birth and almost at the divorcing stage," he says. "I advise each partner to give the names on their list a mark from 1 to 20. That way she gives her favourite 20, the one she dislikes most 1 and he does the same. In the end they probably end up with one name both gave 12 to which, when they really think about it, is a good compromise."

"Some girls of 12 or 13 have already decided what they are going to call their children; it is known as the stored name phenomenon. In America there was a popular TV programme involving three heroes, Joshua, Jason and Jeremy, and their names appeared seven years later when their fans started to have kids. But the idea that parents copy royalty is a myth. You don't hear of many babies being christened Zara, Princess Kelly was — once — a favourite name among German parents. Jesus is a fairly common boy's name in Spain, and Emma is perennially popular in this country, apparently because we still love to wallow in Jane Austen."

The dilemma for parents, unless they choose something seriously dull, is that names, particularly girls' names, have fashions, so that a daughter's preference is probably always

going to be at odds with that of her parents. A glamorous beauty Gladys Cooper might have been, but the name was anathema to the women saddled with it later. There was once a vogue for flowers, as in Rose, Violet or, heaven help me, Heather; another for jewels, Ruby and Pearl, a foolish vogue for fruit, Clementine and Cherry, and months like May and June have also had their heyday.

Besides not illuminating particularly well the owners' true personalities, names like these also fix their owners into a time warp. The Duke and Duchess of York not only have to contend with two generation gaps but must also consider what fits well with Princess and, presumably, even the remote possibility of Queen.

Dunkling, who chose it for his daughter, thinks Catherine has stood the test of time well but would plump for Eve. He says: "Like many aristocratic families with powerful grandparents they could incorporate a relevant name, in this case Elizabeth, and then call their daughter Lisa or Beth. Sometimes the diminutive form has a good image. It is very common for grandparents to say: 'My God, what a name they have come up with', but parents usually go their own way — even though they know that they will have to listen to granny's opinion of their choice."

Heather Kirby

## A mother's choice

Mrs Christine Dugmore, Kingswood Chase, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex

TALKBACK

Patti Randall, National Co-ordinator, Baby Milk Action Coalition, Blinco Grove, Cambridge

Edwina Currie's methods may be questionable, but at least for the first time in many years she is creating the opportunity for real debate on the issues surrounding infant feeding.

We need to know why, in the face of so much evidence, so many caring, thoughtful women choose not to breast-feed "for a variety of personal reasons", as Barbara Amiel suggests in her article "Unhealthy attitudes" (August 12). And what of the women who deeply and sincerely do want to breast-feed but who have to stop sooner than they wished because they have

difficulties and find there is insufficient sympathetic and skilled help available to them?

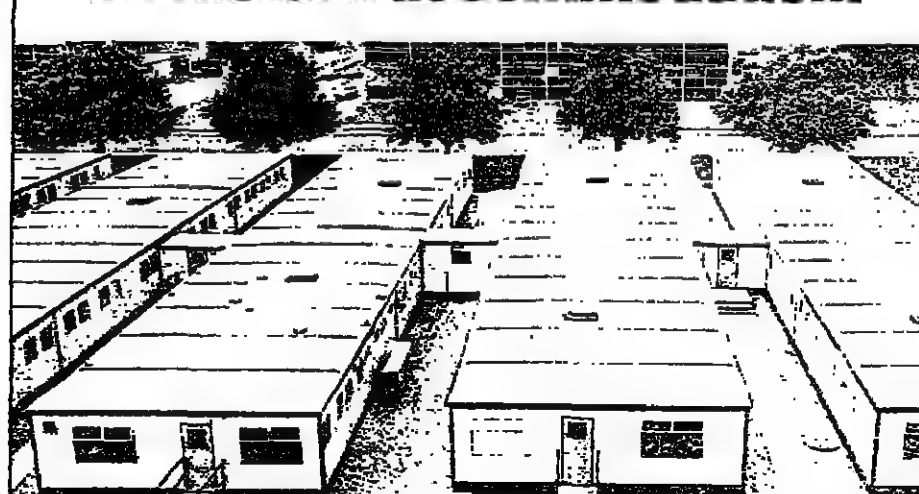
Of course parents must be free to make their own choice about how they will feed their babies. Whether they can do so in the face of misleading quasi-medical advice from health professionals like Ms Amiel's doctor acquaintance or seduction by advertisements by formula manufacturers seems unlikely.

Unfortunately, it is often the mothers of babies who would benefit most by having the protection of breast-milk who choose bottle-feeding.

As part of an organization that has worked for years to persuade our Government to think more about infant health than about corporate profits, I had almost despairing that the Department of Health would ever take a firm line with the baby food manufacturers.

Despite the lip-service paid to the "breast is best" message, the odds have been firmly in favour of bottle-feeding. The latest figures show that although two-thirds of British women want to breast-feed, only a third succeed — and paid employment is not the reason that they give.

The name you first think of isn't the only one with big ideas on instant accommodation.



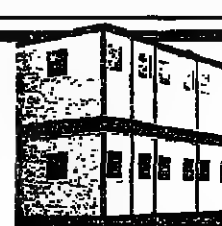
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## Florence sports her true colours

Glamour is slinking into some unlikely places. George Bush has employed a rixotie, Burt Reynolds's very own make-up man Tom Ellingwood, to put on his pan stick for him, although I don't think that even the most judicious use of highlighter will make the vice-president look like anything sexier than a bank manager.

Russia is about to choose her first Miss Soviet Union. And Florence Griffith Joyner has put sex appeal into, of all things, sprinting.

Ms Griffith Joyner, as you probably know, can run a hundred metres in 10½ seconds. But far more interestingly, she brought 14 outfits to wear in last month's US Olympic trials in Indianapolis, even though she was only going to compete in eight races.

This attention to attire puts her in a class of her own, way above those nightclub singers who smoulder through a dozen numbers clad in a white

sequined sheath and then disappear for a few minutes so that they can sing the next sequence dressed in royal blue bangle beads.

I think that changing your outfit every 10 seconds the way that Florence does is putting one over on all those lacquer-ladies who frequent hairdressers in Belgravia. And when I say frequent I mean frequent, since they start off with a shampoo and set after breakfast and then pop in again before lunch and again before cocktails for a comb-out.

And for Florence to take along 14 ensembles when her public appearance is going to last for just under a minute and a half beats the heck out of all those constant jet-setters who won't make a move without hat boxes and cable coats and electric foot massagers even if they are just going to spend a weekend on a yacht moored off the Sardinian coast.

I once interviewed a woman

in Soho which are no longer allowed to have window displays. There is the leotard with one leg provocatively missing and there is the white lace body stocking.

Then there are the nails. They used to be four and a half inches long but it was thought that this might have slowed her down a fraction so now they are just decorated with rhinestones or painted with tiny Hawaiian beach scenes complete with palm trees and seagulls.

If Florence had been around when I was an impressionable, sports-detesting schoolgirl things might have turned out differently, and I might even now be able to run for a bus and catch it instead of being left behind wheezing on the kerb. For the reason that I and my like-minded friends used to hide in the lavatories during hockey, netball, rounders, gym and swimming was not so much that we hated the exercise as that we wouldn't have



PENNY PERRICK

who never stayed in one place for more than two minutes and she told me that she had solved the problem of packing by keeping the Dior in the châteaux in France, the Pacis in the villa in Umbria and the Burberrys in the flat in London. I have followed her example ever since and now keep the wellingtons in Connemara and the silk blouse bought in the Harvey Nichols sale in Earls Court.

To return to Florence's wardrobe, well, it gives the term "good sport" a new meaning. There is the luminous pink body suit worn under a little tulle of black lace, which looks as though it came from one of those shops



## INFORMATION SERVICE

This selective guide to entertainment and events throughout Britain appears from Monday to Friday, followed in the Saturday section by a preview of the week ahead. Items for inclusion should be sent to The Times Information Service, PO Box 7, 1 Virginia Street, London E1 9XN

**BOOKING KEY**  
★ Seats available  
★ Returns only  
(D) Access for disabled

THEATRE  
LONDON

★ **BLOOD BROTHERS:** Willy Russell's sentimental musical: separated twins destroyed by the English class system; Kiki Dee as their mother. **Albion Theatre, St Martin's Lane, WC2** (01-837 1115). Tube: Leicester Square. Mon-Sat 7.45-10.45pm, mat 3pm, Sun 2-5pm, Sat 4-7pm, £5.50-£15.50.

★ **EASY VIRTUE:** Attractive revival of Noel Coward 1926 with Jane How as a scandalous but charming husband's faithful companion. **Gaiety Theatre, Charing Cross Road, WC2** (01-579 5177). Tube: Leicester Square. Mon-Fri 8-10.15pm, Sat 8-10.30pm, mat 3-5.15pm and Sat 5-7.15pm, £7.50-£12.50.

★ **THE FIFTEEN STRINGS:** Heartwarming Catherine Cookson romance set in Edwardian South Shropshire. **Lowly stuff, Playhouse, Northumberland Avenue, WC2** (01-839 4401). Tube: Embankment. Mon-Sat 7.30-10.15pm, £5.50-£15.50.

★ **GREEK:** Steven Berkoff's savage version of *Oedipus*, set in East London. **Wyndham's Theatre, Charing Cross Road, WC2** (01-837 1115). Tube: Leicester Square. Mon-Fri 8-10.15pm, Sat 8.30-10.45pm, mat 3-5.15pm, £5.50-£15.50.

★ **THE RECRUITING OFFICER:** Jim Broadbent as rascally Sgt Kite in a story of a soldier's escape from a French POW camp. **Royal Court Theatre, Sloane Square, SW1** (01-730 1745, cc 01-240 7200). Tube: Sloane Square. Mon-Sat 8-10.30pm, mat 3-5.15pm, £5.50-£15.50.

★ **STOP IN THE NAME OF LOVE:** Nostalgic musical about the States with the Fabulous Singers sporting beehive hair-dos, who sing like it was. **Piccadilly Theatre, Denman St, W1** (01-837 4600). Tube: Piccadilly Circus. Mon-Fri 8-10.15pm, Sat 8.30-10.45pm, mat 3-5.15pm, £5.50-£15.50.

★ **SOUTH PACIFIC:** Gemma Craven and Ernie Sautour in magnificent musical revival. **Princes of Wales Theatre, Coventry Street, W1** (01-839 5888). Tube: Piccadilly Circus. Mon-Sat 7.30pm, mat 3-5.15pm, £5.50-£15.50.

★ **WORD-WATCHING:** Answers for page 18  
**SHOPS' WORT**  
(a) *Becky*, *Shops' Wort* from the Old English dictionary, the famous medical text of antiquity, recommended against 47 diseases including witchcraft and evil thoughts, taken to be the *Aztec* of *Discotheques*, the *Latin* *Becky*.

(b) *Becky*, *Shops' Wort* from the Old English dictionary, the famous medical text of antiquity, recommended against 47 diseases including witchcraft and evil thoughts, taken to be the *Aztec* of *Discotheques*, the *Latin* *Becky*.

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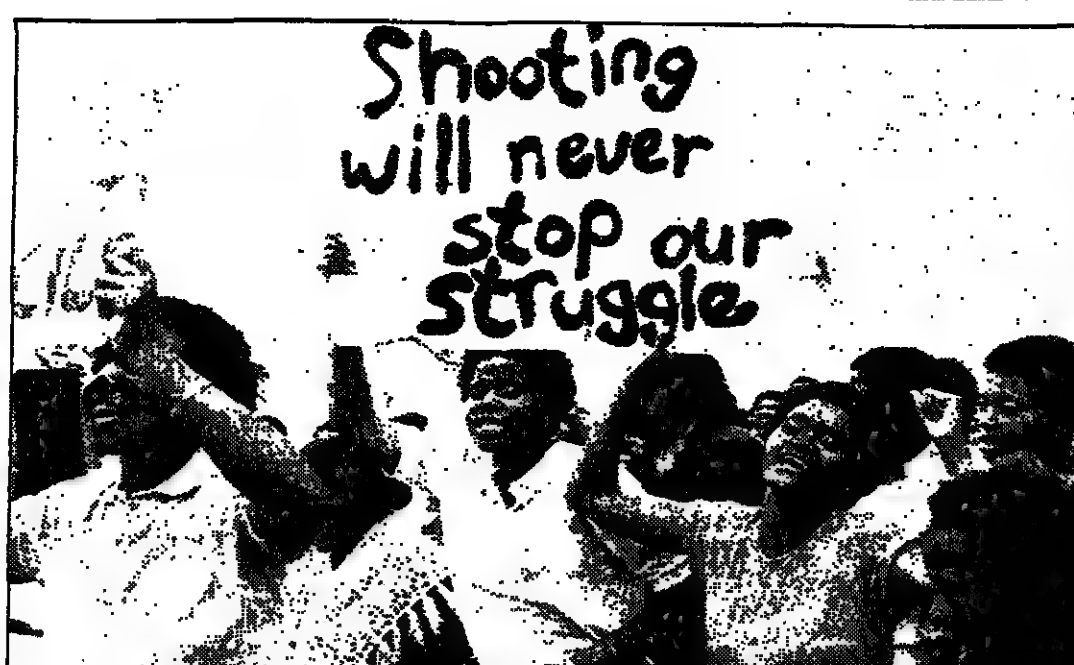
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## Schmitz shoots it as it is

Oliver Schmitz knew "something was wrong" in South Africa when he saw white men patrolling the streets with whips in 1976. At the same time the teachers in his Afrikaans school were coming out with racist "jokes" — nothing subtle here, just "making allusions to black people stinking or having smaller brain capacities". Now 28, he has just directed *Magnum*, a powerful indictment of the injustices in his country based on the experiences of his co-writer, star of the film and university friend, Thomas Mogotane. (Review page 14). "I feel a personal involvement with the film rather than an abstract commitment," explained Schmitz. "Thomas and I had been discussing this project for years and it was important for us to do what we wanted to do and not to succumb to apathy. We didn't want to set our own psychological barriers or conform to those that others imposed on us. When we were making it, people would say 'it's too dangerous', but what are the dangers? 'It could cause trouble' — nothing more specific than that." In fact, by

war hero manipulated by Mommy (Angela Lansbury), John Frankhamer directs (108 min). Screen on the film (01-435 8888). Progs 1.15, 6.15, 8.30.

MANON DES SOURCES (PG): Ten years after the death of Jean de Forêt, his 18-year-old daughter still haunts the hills overlooking the farm stolen from her father by a highwayman, played by Yves Montand (120 min). Canon Cinema (01-839 5888). Progs 1.15, 6.15, 8.30.

THE MLAGRO BEANFIELD WAR (16): An impoverished farmer's plans to cultivate his land spark a battle between little people and big business. Pleasingable, directed by Robert Redford (118 min). Canon Cinema (01-839 5888). Progs 1.15, 6.15, 8.30.

A HANDFUL OF DUST (PG): Directed by Charles Sturridge, James Wilby and Kristin Scott Thomas star in Evelyn Waugh's savage novel (118 min). Canon Cinema (01-839 5888). Progs 1.15, 6.15, 8.30.

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★ **XOONS MUSIC:** Mongolian folk musicians make their UK debut with narrative songs, prose songs, modern bongo duo. Some of the performances are in xoon style, where one singer produces two notes simultaneously. Their instruments include the mormour of horsehead fiddle. **Purell Room, South Bank, London SE1** (01-429 5161, cc 01-229 8800), 7.30pm, £5.

★ **THE LITTLE RATS:** A story of the Victorian Paris Opera performed by the National Youth Music Theatre. **George Square, Edinburgh** (031 225 5766), 7.15-9.30pm, 4-6.15pm, £5.

★ **JOOLS HOLLAND:** Erntwhile TV presenter, member of Squeeze and narrative bongo pianist appears with his interestingly named trio — the so-called Big Band — and guest performer, **Amphitheatre, Lothian Road, Edinburgh** (031 229 4370), 8.15pm, £5.

★ **THE PRIMITIVES:** Intimate gig for the precious pop group with vaguely arty aspirations. Full supporting cast of **Barclay, the Surfers and the Impossibles.** **Seaton Arms, 178 Junction Road, London N19** (01-272 3411), 7.30pm, £5.

★ **TWELVE DRUMMERS DRUMMING:** German group celebrating the recent release of *Where The Wild Buffalo Roams* with its first English date since the early Eighties. **Riverside Studios, Crisp Road, London W6** (01-748 3854), 7.30pm, £5.

★ **MARIAN MONTGOMERY:** Opening night of two-week cabaret residency in the company of Richard Rodney Bennett. **Pizza On The Park, 11 Knightsbridge, London SW1** (01-235 5550), 9.15pm, ring for prices.

★ **WINE HEAT:** The ex-Bossa vocalist is followed on-stage by the Jackie Sharpe Band. **Rosie Scott's Club, 47 Fifth Street, London W1** (01-439 0747), 9.30pm, £10 (members £5).

★ **QUANQUOLOGY:** A celebration of the music of Django Reinhardt, with the gypsy swing band WASO, guitarist Fapy Lafertin and the Swing '88 Big Band. **Rosie Scott's Club, 47 Fifth Street, London W1** (01-439 0747), 10pm, £5 (members £2).

★ **BRIDLAND:** A tribute to Charlie Parker featuring the Red Rodney Quintet, the Courtney Pine Band and the Libson Jazz Sextet. **Edinburgh International Jazz Festival, Jazz Pavilion, Meadowbank Sports Centre, London Road (info 031 887 1842) 9pm-2am, £5.**

★ **JANDY SHEPHERD:** The West Country saxophonist performs a duet with free-jazz pianist Keith Tippett. **Jazz Cafe, 58 Newington Green, London N16** (01-359 4838), 8.30pm, £1.50.

★ **SWAN LAKE:** Live week of British tour by Moscow Classical Ballet. **Edinburgh International Jazz Festival, Jazz Pavilion, Meadowbank Sports Centre, London Road (info 031 887 1842) 9pm-2am, £5.**

★ **PAISLEY PAINT AND PRESENT:** A history of the patterned crayon material. **Liberty, Regent Street, London W1** (01-734 1234), Mon-Sat 9.30am-6pm, free, until Sept 5.

★ **ANTHONY WHISHAW:** An absorbing series of paintings based on Velasquez's *Las Meninas*. **Spence Gallery, 45 Preston Street, Exeter (EX2 3TJ), Tues-Sat 10am-6pm, free, until Sept 2.**

★ **LAURENCE LIFTORE:** Bizarre, realistic pencil Smith's Gallery, 56 Earham Street, London WC2 (01-836 6282), Daily 11am-7pm, until Sept 10.

★ **A JOURNEY THROUGH WALES:** Historic paintings and watercolours of places visited by nationalist artists.

★ **STRAIGHTEN UP:** A new book by David Laing. **Edinburgh International Jazz Festival, Jazz Pavilion, Meadowbank Sports Centre, London Road (info 031 887 1842) 9pm-2am, £5.**

★ **THE PLACE WE LIVE:** A new book by David Laing. **Edinburgh International Jazz Festival, Jazz Pavilion, Meadowbank Sports Centre, London Road (info 031 887 1842) 9pm-2am, £5.**

★ **UNCLE VAMPIRE:** A new book by David Laing. **Edinburgh International Jazz Festival, Jazz Pavilion, Meadowbank Sports Centre, London Road (info 031 887 1842) 9pm-2am, £5.**

★ **THE FOREIGNER:** A new book by David Laing. **Edinburgh International Jazz Festival, Jazz Pavilion, Meadowbank Sports Centre, London Road (info 031 887 1842) 9pm-2am, £5.**

★ **GREEK:** A new book by David Laing. **Edinburgh International Jazz Festival, Jazz Pavilion, Meadowbank Sports Centre, London Road (info 031 887 1842) 9pm-2am, £5.**

★ **THE SECRET OF SHERLOCK HOLMES:** A new book by David Laing. **Edinburgh International Jazz Festival, Jazz Pavilion, Meadowbank Sports Centre, London Road (info 031 887 1842) 9pm-2am, £5.**

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★ **Gerard of Wales on his famous tour in 1188.** **Newport Museum and Art Gallery, John Frost Square, Newport (NP23 5BA).** Mon-Thurs 10am-5pm, Fri 9.30am-4.30pm, Sat 9.30am-4pm, free, until Sept 10.

★ **PICTURES FROM THE LAMINGTON COLLECTION:** A historic survey of British art, including St. Thomas Lawrence's *The Red Boy*. **The Bowes Museum, Barnard Castle, Co Durham (TS20 9BQ).** Mon-Sat 10am-5.30pm, Sun 2-5pm, £1.50, until Sept 4.

★ **WALKS**  
**IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF SHERLOCK HOLMES:** Meet Gower Garden tube. **10.30am, £2 (also 10.30am).**

★ **THE LONDON OF JACK THE RIPPER:** Meet Whitechapel tube. **7.30pm, £2 (also 10.30am).**

★ **OTHER EVENTS**  
**HISTORY RE-ENACTMENT:** The Harlech Medieval Society perform in the great 13th-century Edwardian Castle. **Harlech Castle, Harlech, North Wales (0766 700552) 7.30pm.** Gates open 7pm Adult £1 child 50p.

★ **OLD BULL CHILDREN'S FESTIVAL:** Mine Workshop with Wayne Pritchett followed by children's games, suitable seven-year-olds and over. **The Old Bull Art Centre, 68 High Street, Barnard Castle, Co Durham (TS20 9BA).** Workshop and Show 10am-3pm £1.50. Show only 2.30pm, adult £2 child £1.50 plus 50p membership.

★ **THE MAGIC MAN:** Magic, games, and Judo shows for young people. **De La Warr Pavilion, Bexhill-on-Sea (0424 212222).** Mon and Fri 11am until Aug 31. Tickets 65p.

★ **NATIONAL GALLERY FILMS:** Two this week. **National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, London WC2.** (01-839 3321), 1pm, free. Lower Floor next to the theatre.

★ **TORREY ROYAL REGATTA:** Popular annual regatta with sailing and rowing races, tug of war, fireworks and many other entertainments. **The Harbour, Torquay, Devon (info 0803 22004) Tuesday until Wed.**

★ **BOOKINGS**  
**FIRST CHANCE**  
**CRICKLADE MUSIC FESTIVAL:** Concerts by Darius, Philip Pickett's New London Consort, Patti Page's famous guitar, Orion and Endellion String Quartet. **Sept 2-3 Oct 1.** Festival Office, The Coach House, Linton, Swindon (Swindon 75333).

★ **WIGGINS INTERNATIONAL SONG SERIES:** Booking for recitals by Ann Murray, Philip Langridge, Sarah Walker, Benjamin Luxon, Thomas Allen. **Sept-April.**

★ **LAST CHANCE**  
**WALT DISNEY'S WORLD ON ICE:** Family show by Kenneth Foll, featuring Mickey Mouse, Donald Duck, Goofy, Pluto and other Disney characters. **World class and Olympic skaters.** Ends this week. **White Horse Arena, Middlesbrough (01-602 1234).**



## TELEVISION AND RADIO

Compiled by Jane Rackham and Robert Christensen

## BBC1

- 6.00 Cee-fax.  
6.30 *Lois Bird in Chinatown* (b/w).  
7.00 *Breakfast Time* with Kirsty Wark and Pamela Armstrong. Includes national and international news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30. Weather at 7.25, 7.55 and 8.25. Regional news and travel reports at 7.27, 7.57 and 8.27.  
8.35 *Flash Gordon's Trip to Mars* (b/w). Episode seven of the 15-part classic sci-fi serial. 8.55 *Regional News* and weather.  
9.00 *News* and weather.  
9.05 *But First This!* begins with *The Pink Panther Show* (r). 9.20 *Why Don't You...?* Entertaining ideas for young people at a loose end. 9.50 *Laurel and Hardy* (r). 10.00 *News* and weather, followed by *The Littlest Hobo* (r). 10.30 *Play School* (r). 10.55 *Five to Eleven*.  
11.00 *News* and weather, followed by *The Fighting Devil Dogs* (b/w). Part five finds Tom and Frank in deep water. 11.30 *The Flintstones* (r).  
12.00 *News* and weather, followed by *The Garden Party* which includes David Cranston of *Glennies* talking to Glynis. 12.35 *Regional News* and weather.  
1.00 *One O'Clock News* with Michael Barker. Weather.  
1.30 *News*. Can Henry explain to Dennis why he lost his shirt in *China's Bedroom*?  
1.50 *A Secret Place*. Joseph O'Connor and Simon King star in a wartime story of a childhood spent in the countryside (r).  
2.00 *News* and weather, followed by *Benzer*. Time and money: saving tips including two days' worth of meals for £5.40 and a test on home brewed beer.  
3.30 *News* and weather, followed by *Wagner* gives a decision on two cases including a woman who wants to reclaim her subscription fee to a dating agency because one of its male employees makes a lewd proposition to her.

## BBC2

- 6.55 *Open University*. Ends 7.20am. 8.00 *Cee-fax*. 12.30 *Open University* continues.  
1.30 *Penny's House* (r). 1.35 *Eric's* (r). 1.35 *Cee-fax*.  
2.00 *News* and weather, followed by *Some of Us* (r).  
2.35 *Exploring Photography*. Bryn Campbell focuses on the image in the last of six programmes.  
3.00 *News* and weather, followed by *China Man and His Dog*. Demonstrating skill and harmony are teams from Scotland, Ireland, Wales and England (r).  
3.30 *News* and weather, followed by regional news and weather.  
4.00 *R. K. Dikara*. First of a vintage four-part medical drama starring Richard Chamberlain (r).  
4.35 *Golden in Paradise*. Gill Oddie explores the River Benahach in Papua New Guinea (r).  
4.50 *Film*: *Charlie Chan in Shanghai* (1935) (b/w). Warner Oland stars as the inscrutable detective who investigates murder and kidnapping in the land of the illustrious ancestors. Directed by James Threling.

## BBC1

- 6.00 *Atlantic* at 40. Footage of the concert to celebrate Atlantic Records' 40th birthday. Includes the Coasters, Rufus Thomas and Ben E. King (r).  
6.30 *Rough Guide to Europe*. The last of five series returns home to London with a look at the Chelsea Cruise, the House of Commons and the best of the capital's entertainment.  
7.25 *News*.  
7.30 *Facade*. Pamela Hunter's production of the piece by Edith Sitwell and William Walton performed by the Nash Ensemble conducted by Jim Parker (r).  
8.30 *Wildlife Showcase*. Flor Whittaker with a birds eye view of the Australian Kookaburras (Cee-fax).  
9.00 *Film*: *This Child is Mine* (1985). Made-for-television drama about a couple's attempts to adopt a young girl's baby. Starring Lindsay Wagner and Chris Sarandon. David Greene directs.  
10.30 *News* and weather, followed by 11.25 *Interval*.  
11.30 *Open University*. Ends 12.00am.

## BBC1

- 6.00 *Wales* 6.30am-6.50am. Followed by *Welsh* 7.15-7.30am. 7.30am-7.50am. 7.50am-8.00am. 8.00am-8.15am. 8.15am-8.30am. 8.30am-8.45am. 8.45am-9.00am. 9.00am-9.15am. 9.15am-9.30am. 9.30am-9.45am. 9.45am-10.00am. 10.00am-10.15am. 10.15am-10.30am. 10.30am-10.45am. 10.45am-11.00am. 11.00am-11.15am. 11.15am-11.30am. 11.30am-11.45am. 11.45am-12.00am. 12.00am-12.15am. 12.15am-12.30am. 12.30am-12.45am. 12.45am-1.00am. 1.00am-1.15am. 1.15am-1.30am. 1.30am-1.45am. 1.45am-1.60am. 1.60am-1.75am. 1.75am-1.90am. 1.90am-2.05am. 2.05am-2.20am. 2.20am-2.35am. 2.35am-2.50am. 2.50am-3.00am. 3.00am-3.15am. 3.15am-3.30am. 3.30am-3.45am. 3.45am-3.60am. 3.60am-3.75am. 3.75am-3.90am. 3.90am-4.05am. 4.05am-4.20am. 4.20am-4.35am. 4.35am-4.50am. 4.50am-5.00am. 5.00am-5.15am. 5.15am-5.30am. 5.30am-5.45am. 5.45am-5.60am. 5.60am-5.75am. 5.75am-5.90am. 5.90am-6.00am. 6.00am-6.15am. 6.15am-6.30am. 6.30am-6.45am. 6.45am-6.60am. 6.60am-6.75am. 6.75am-6.90am. 6.90am-7.00am. 7.00am-7.15am. 7.15am-7.30am. 7.30am-7.45am. 7.45am-7.60am. 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11.90am-12.00am. 12.00am-12.15am. 12.15am-12.30am. 12.30am-12.45am. 12.45am-1.00am. 1.00am-1.15am. 1.15am-1.30am. 1.30am-1.45am. 1.45am-1.60am. 1.60am-1.75am. 1.75am-1.90am. 1.90am-2.05am. 2.05am-2.20am. 2.20am-2.35am. 2.35am



# Poll lift lets Bush escape draft 'frenzy'

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

Vice-President George Bush, buoyed by a new poll showing him surging ahead of his Democratic rival in the presidential race for the first time, angrily dismissed the "frenzy" over his running mate's Vietnam-era military record as he officially launched his campaign at the weekend.

He campaigned through Ohio with Senator Dan Quayle at his side, and appeared unusually confident and upbeat in the aftermath of his much-praised speech to the final day of the Republican national convention last week.

He called the uproar over Mr Quayle "a tempest in a teapot". At one campaign stop in the senator's home state of Indiana, a crowd of supporters booed the press when they asked questions about his National Guard service.

But in Ohio he was jeered by a small group of hecklers. "Who went in your place, Danny?" one shouted. Another held up a sign saying: "Quayle: '69 chicken, '88 hawk".

Mr Quayle has abruptly changed tactics in dealing with questions about his military record.

When he was first tackled last week he was dismissive, haughty and taciturn. Now he answers questions at length and has promised to produce an early detailed account of how he got into the National Guard, together with the entire record of his six years as a part-time soldier.

Republican campaign managers believe they can ride out the controversy, a view reinforced by a *Newsweek* poll to be published today showing Mr Bush ahead of Governor Michael Dukakis by 51 per cent to 42 per cent.

Mr Bush was seven points behind his rival in a similar *Newsweek* poll two weeks ago. The latest poll showed the two candidates receiving

equal support among women voters, who had previously favoured Mr Dukakis by a wide margin.

The survey, taken last Thursday and Friday, must be regarded with a degree of scepticism as the Vice-President is benefiting from a short-term "bounce" after last week's national convention in New Orleans.

The poll also showed that 13 per cent of those surveyed said their opinion of Senator Quayle was less favourable because of his military record; 22 per cent thought less of him because he had apparently used family influence to join the service.

The Bush campaign has launched an intensive damage control effort over recent days, and has dealt successfully with some aspects of the controversy, particularly in countering the suggestion that joining the National Guard in 1969 was somehow cowardly or unpatriotic.

Given the mood of the country in the late 1960s, when many young men of Mr Quayle's generation faked illnesses or homosexuality, or fled to Canada, the choice to join the National Guard seems to have been reasonable.

But difficult questions remain. Was the senator forthcoming when interviewed by Mr Robert Kimmit, the lawyer appointed to investigate potential vice-presidential nominees? Mr Robert Teeter, senior adviser to Mr Bush, said Mr Quayle had been asked by Mr Kimmit whether "undue influence" had been exerted to get him into the National Guard so he would not have to go to Vietnam. According to Mr Teeter, the senator replied: "No."

That reply now appears to have been untrue. Mr James Baker, the Bush campaign manager, said Mr Quayle's powerful family had helped.

# Face-to-face at carnival preview



A young American tourist inspecting closely an ornate mask destined for next week's Notting Hill Carnival. The Alternative Carnival Club Flamingo paraded its Notting Hill costumes at Covent Garden yesterday.

# Security review after IRA massacre

Continued from page 1

with Semtex — the same type of explosive used in the A5 blast. Semtex is a brown moulded explosive similar to the military plastic explosive used by the British Army.

Five pounds of the material is capable of demolishing a car and the 200lbs detonated at the side of the A5 represented "a horrific amount of explosive", an Army spokesman said.

An Irish police officer investigating the mortar discovery described the find as

"significant". The weapons were uncovered in a coal bunker on a 50-acre farm near Killoke, Co. Meath. Police said it was one of the biggest finds "for some time" in the Republic.

In London and Belfast, meanwhile, there was serious concern that the IRA was able to place a bomb beside the A5 — not in a car as was initially reported — probably within an hour or so of the expected passing of the unmarked 53-seat Army coach taking 39 soldiers of the Light Infantry from Aldergrove to their barracks in Omagh.

Roads used by the military are regularly subjected to "route clearance", when soldiers hunt for hidden explosives. However, Semtex, which has been handed over to the IRA in large quantities by the Libyans, is very difficult to detect.

Army sources said yesterday that the possibility of a mole inside the Army tipping off the IRA about the bus had been virtually dismissed. It was more likely that the Light Infantry members, dressed in civilian clothes, had been spotted at the airport at Aldergrove.

Intelligence sources also emphasized that the IRA often spent weeks planning a bombing operation. Sometimes terrorists concealed the wiring for explosives at a site chosen for a future attack and watched for several weeks to see if it was discovered. The explosives and detonating device would be attached only when the IRA was sure it was safe.

The IRA may have watched the movements of unmarked Army coaches and noted the routes regularly taken from Aldergrove. The A5 is one of

only two practical routes from Aldergrove to Omagh. The other takes vehicles through Toomebridge, regarded as one of the strongest areas of IRA support.

Anyone observing the way the coach turned after leaving the airport would know with a fair amount of certainty which route it was following.

The victims of the Omagh bus-bomb had arrived on regular shuttle services to Belfast Airport at Aldergrove on Friday, where they were picked up by the unmarked coach for the 60-mile journey at about 11pm.

The risks of transporting troops by coach are being examined in the present security review. The Omagh coach was driven, operated and maintained full time by the Army but was hired from a private company.

Ironically, the very fact that such coaches bear no company markings is one way of identifying Army transport in Northern Ireland. It is no secret, either, that mini-buses used to pick up smaller groups of soldiers are similarly unmarked and usually painted blue.

# All-day opening starts

# Labour attacks drinks profits

By Richard Ford, Political Correspondent

The Labour Party yesterday accused brewers of "rampant profiteering" in the sale of low-alcohol drinks as publicans prepared for the start today of all-day drinking in England and Wales.

Mr Bryan Gould, Shadow trade and industry secretary, said it was a national disgrace that low-alcohol beers cost at least as much as full-strength alternatives.

"The Government must act to stop this rampant profiteering by the brewers who are quietly helping themselves to a substantial proportion of the price which would go in duty on a full strength pint", he said.

In a letter to Mr Tony Newton, the Minister for Consumer Affairs, Mr Gould said: "Duty is not payable on these (low-alcohol) products. Surely this benefit should be passed on to the customer?"

A spokesman for the Brewers' Society said Mr Gould's allegations were "without foundation".

"To produce these beers a second and sometimes complex process is necessary after brewing to remove alcohol and to stabilize the beers so they have a shelf life," he said.

With the start of extended hours a survey of pub landlords has revealed that they expect no additional violence or drunkenness.

Almost one third said they expected less drunkenness and

nearly a fifth foresaw less violence.

However, less than half the publicans planned to open for the longer hours. According to the survey, commissioned by Haig Whisky, two thirds have welcomed the changes, but only 49 per cent said they were likely to open for the full 12 hours, six days a week.

The survey compared the expectations of landlords in England and Wales with the Scottish experience where longer licensing hours were introduced in 1976.

Drunkenness had fallen dramatically, according to landlords in Scotland — 55 per cent reported a reduction and only 4 per cent thought it had increased. Violence had also dropped according to 23 per cent of landlords.

A Young Abstinence: In spite of concern about drinking among young people, the number of abstainers in the 18 to 34 age group has risen by a third of a million in the last eight years, according to a report by Anvar Insurance.

Stringent drink-driving laws are the single biggest factor influencing the growing ranks of young non-drinkers, who now number 1.2 million, or 8 per cent of the population.

The survey of 20,000 people who had reduced or cut down their alcohol intake in the past two years, showed abstinence was seen as part of a trend towards healthy living.

# Coe may be given Seoul invitation

Continued from page 1

Murray via the British Olympic Association.

Gosper said yesterday from Melbourne: "These must be some scope for the IOC to ponder this matter. The Olympic Games are for athletes."

"Coe stands out on so many fronts and I am concerned at his elimination. He boldly led the philosophical discussion on drugs in 1981 in Baden-Baden. He was ill at the time of the British trials, and it is surprising options were not left open."

"For his Olympic performances he deserves special consideration. My judgement is based on what the Olympics owe to him."

Samaranch, who is on a few days' holiday in Spain, said yesterday there were a number of steps that had to be taken before any invitation to Coe could be considered. "I am no more than the co-ordinator of other people's wishes," he said. "I would never move against the wishes of an individual national Olympic committee or an international (sports) federation."

Today, Samaranch will write to Charles Palmer, chairman of the BOA, to ask if the BOA would approve of a special invitation. If that is so, there would then be an approach to the IAAF.

Palmer has already indicated, informally, that while the BOA would not challenge

the athletics selection policy, it is sympathetic to Coe's situation. Samaranch must already have discussed the case with Primo Nebiolo, the president of the IAAF, next to whom he sat at last year's Grand Prix event in Zurich. With the BOA and IAAF in agreement, the IOC would then be in a position to make such an unprecedented invitation. They are, of course, the exclusive arbiters of the Games, which belong to them.

Much will depend on Coe's producing evidence of his fitness, and recovery from the altitude cold which affected his running during the trials. He subsequently withdrew from the Zurich meeting and from a club event in London on Saturday because the virus has not fully cleared.

However, yesterday he had an exceptionally severe training session, running six one-mile repetitions within 20 minutes at Olympic competition level. Afterwards he said:

"I still have some problem with my sinus condition, and a bad headache, but I hope to be able to run in the Berlin Grand Prix final next Friday. My only aim at present is to get back on the track and prove I am still among the best competitors in the world. Any move there is in the Olympic Games is gratifying and flattering, but is outside my knowledge and influence."

# Philosophy learnt the Mickey Mouse way

Continued from page 1

accommodate him on his tiny hard currency allowance. Another delegate, from Africa, was heard in the lobby postulating the theory that, as he had no money on him, it followed logically that he could not pay the £150 registration fee demanded of him.

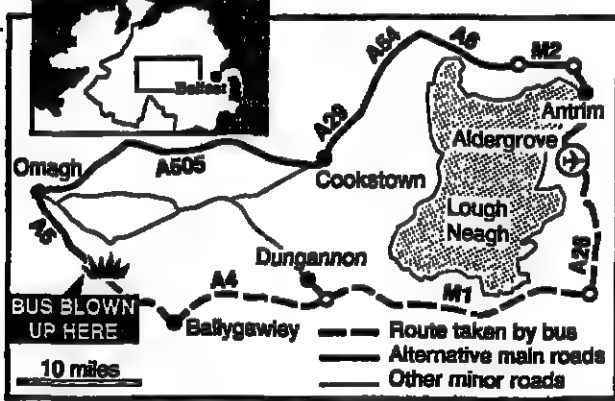
The conference theme is "the philosophical understanding of human beings", and in the course of attending more than 200 seminars, delegates will explore to exhaustion the age-old division between the scientific and the humanitarian approaches to philosophy.

They will also explore, although not in their public sessions, the differences between the British government and the *Daily Mirror* approaches to the discipline. The

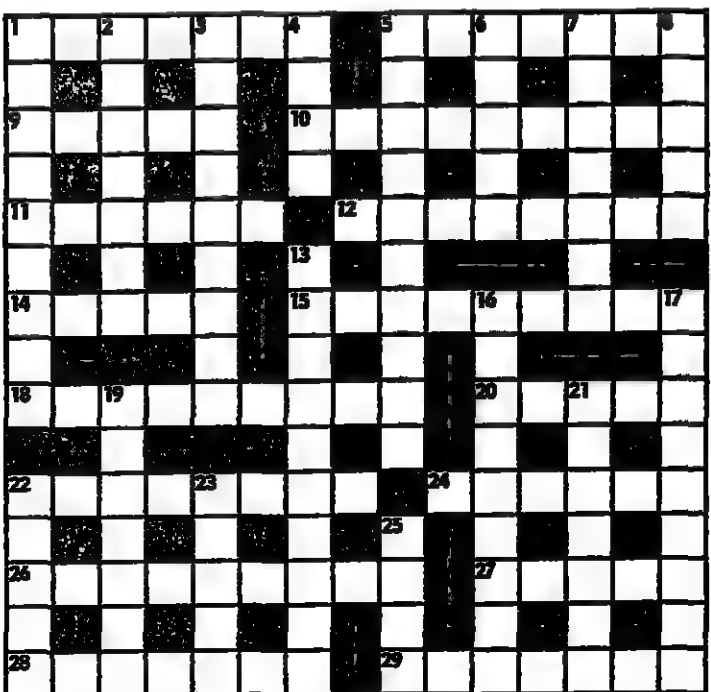
Department of Education and Science has agreed to cover only about £2,000 of the estimated £210,000 cost of staging the congress. Mr Robert Maxwell, however, has donated what the organizers will only call "a very substantial sum, much more than any of our other sponsors".

The nub of the argument is that while Mr Maxwell clearly approves of philosophers, the present government apparently does not.

However, Lord Elton, a prominent Conservative peer and former government education spokesman in the Lords, was sticking up for the core curriculum and its essential ingredient, religion, which differs from most philosophy in requiring the acceptance of certain self-evident truths. He seemed happy to leave classroom philosophy to Mickey and Donald.



# THE TIMES CROSSWORD PUZZLE NO 17,754



## ACROSS

- 1 Sketch of carriage shaft (7).
- 5 Hacks writing about shaft (7).
- 9 A pine from end to end (5).
- 10 It gives all-round protection to a receiver of jewellery (4-5).
- 11 Just a little sweet (6).
- 12 A local newsgazer in America (4,4).
- 14 Correct title (5).
- 15 The odd article is true-to-life (9).
- 18 Soldiers and general coming back again (9).
- 20 Flat in need of decoration? (5).
- 22 Company account — it turned on compulsion (8).
- 24 7 dm put a guy in the shade (6).
- 26 Showing fortune about a surprising win is an inspiration (5-4).
- 27 In the dictionary the meaning's given as "Order" (5).
- 28 Oriental flier, a trainee, going on and on (7).
- 29 Stout leader, but a fool (7).

## DOWN

- 1 When at work he'll face the wall (9).
- 2 Establishing a radical system (7).

## 3 The governor got a ruler replaced (9).

- 4 Measure the area (4).
- 5 One can't interrupt repairs for the poor beggars (10).
- 6 Having a smell with nitrogen is risky (5).
- 7 24 ac allowed nine to change inside (7).
- 8 Soundly tie up a piece of meat (5).
- 13 Sort of fight nobody will pay to see (4-3-3).
- 16 Irresponsible and ill-mannered outside right (9).
- 17 Called round on only one occasion, though far from modest (9).
- 19 This act had to be ordered with care perhaps (7).
- 21 Greed is a failing holding the painter up (7).
- 22 This chain is about strong and strong (5).
- 23 Saw "X" taking over (5).
- 25 The bank seems to be in a knot (4).

Concise crossword, page 16

## WORD-WATCHING

A daily safari through the language jungle. Which of the possible definitions is correct?

FLOWER POWER

By Philip Howard

BISHOP'S WORT

a. Canterbury bells

b. Betsy

c. Purple sandfringe

AIT-SKEITER

a. The larger birdseed

b. Horse radish

c. Wild Angelica

LADY'S PINCUSHION

a. Thrift

b. Torch-on-out

c. Sally-ay-handsome

BACON AND EGGS

a. Tostitos

b. Sally-ay-ugly

c. The corn marigold

Answers on page 16, column 1

The solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No17,753 will appear next Saturday

## WEATHER

A weak ridge of high pressure will transfer eastwards across the British Isles. The strong north-westerly winds across the Irish Sea have transferred eastward overnight and these will decline further. It will be cool generally, particularly over the eastern half of the country, but temperatures will rise to near normal over central and western districts and over sheltered parts of eastern and southern Scotland. Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Generally dry and bright particularly in the south.

## ABROAD

MONDAY: b=blunder; d=dirt; f=fog; g=gust; s=sleet; sn=snow; w=war; c=cloud; r=rain

	C	F	L	C	F	L
Algeria	27	81	1	27	81	1
Algeria	27	81	1	27	81	1
Algeria	27	81	1	27	81	1
Algeria	27	81	1	27	81	1
Algeria	27	81	1	27	81	1
Algeria	27	81	1	27	81	1
Algeria	27	81	1	27	81	1
Algeria	27	81	1	27	81	1
Algeria	27	81	1	27	81	1
Algeria	27	81	1	27	81	1

## AROUND BRITAIN

	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
London	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
London	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
London	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
London	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
London	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
London	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
London	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
London	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
London	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
London	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

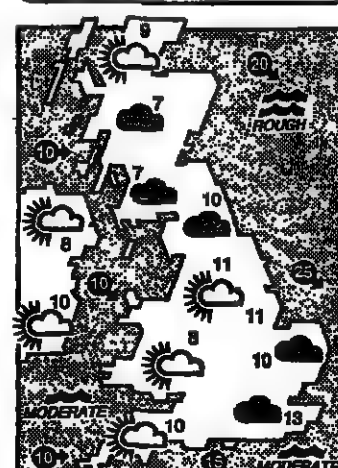
## HIGH TIDES

	AM	PM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	8.45	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
London Bridge	8.45	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
London Bridge	8.45	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
London Bridge	8.45	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
London Bridge	8.45	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
London Bridge	8.45	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
London Bridge	8.45	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
London Bridge	8.45	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
London Bridge	8.45	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
London Bridge	8.45	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5

## THE POUND

	Bank	Bank	Bank
Australia \$	2.18	2.18	2.18
Australia \$	2.18	2.18	2.18
Australia \$	2.18	2.18	2.18
Australia \$	2.18	2.18	2.18
Australia \$	2.18	2.18	2.18
Australia \$	2.18	2.18	2.18
Australia \$	2.18	2.18	2.18
Australia \$	2.18	2.18	2.18
Australia \$	2.18	2.18	2.18
Australia \$	2.18	2.18	2.18

## AM



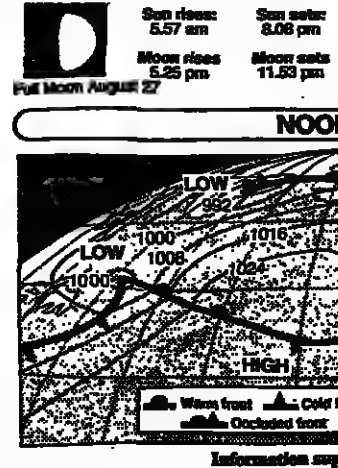
## HIGHEST & LOWEST

Saturday: Highest day temp. Harrogate, West, 22°C (72°F); lowest day temp. Cape Wrath, 12°C (54°F); highest night temp. Harrogate, 11.1°C.

## LIGHTING-UP TIME

London 8.38 pm to 8.59 am  
Bristol 8.40 pm to 8.59 am  
Edinburgh 8.52 pm to 8.59 am  
Manchester 8.52 pm to 8.59 am  
Penzance 8.57 pm to 8.59 am

## PM



## NOON TODAY

London 8.38 pm to 8.59 am  
Bristol 8.40 pm to 8.59 am  
Edinburgh 8.52 pm to 8.59 am  
Manchester 8.52 pm to 8.59 am  
Penzance 8.57 pm to 8.59 am

Information supplied by Met Office

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our opening starts  
our attack  
banks profits  
Ford, Political Correspondent  
yesterday  
the sale of  
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unhappiness and  
may be given  
oul invitation  
the athletes selected  
to the symposium at  
London. Several  
athletes have been  
selected, including  
Primo Caraceni,  
the Italian Olympic  
champion, and  
the 100m sprinter  
Hans-Jürgen  
Brieseman.  
The athletes will  
be in London from  
August 10 to 12.  
The symposium  
will be held at the  
Royal Albert Hall.  
The athletes will  
be in London from  
August 10 to 12.  
The symposium  
will be held at the  
Royal Albert Hall.

CHANGE ON WEEK	
FT 30 Share	1484.5 (-0.3)
FT-SE 100	1844.3 (+0.9)
USM (Datastream)	169.09 (-0.11)
US dollar	1.7020 (-0.0115)
W German mark	3.2185 (-0.0046)
Trade-weighted	76.7 (-0.2)

### Executive Editor David Brewerton Runciman escapes control bid by Telfos

By Our City Staff  
The £31 million hostile bid by Telfos for control of Walter Runciman, the shipping, security and insurance company, has ended in failure.  
By yesterday's closing date, Telfos, the engineering conglomerate, which already owned 28.6 per cent of Runciman's shares, announced that it had received acceptances of a further 11 per cent making only 40 per cent of the total.  
The stage is now set for further acrimony between the two sides if Mr Joe Malins, the managing director of Telfos, carries out his threat to call a Runciman extraordinary meeting to try and gain a majority for the proposal to dismiss existing management.  
Mr Gary Runciman, chairman of Walter Runciman, was non-committal about an extraordinary meeting being called in the near future and told *The Times*: "No comment, you had better ask Mr Malins about that."

The result of the takeover battle comes as no surprise especially after the Scottish Amicable Investment Managers pledged its total 8.5 per cent stake in Walter Runciman to the existing management at the weekend.  
Telfos was offering six ordinary shares, three cumulative preference shares and one warrant for every four Walter Runciman shares. There was also a 32p cash alternative.  
Runciman's shares closed at 331p on Friday and could now come under pressure.  
Telfos shares closed at 170p.

### Pavon yet to release late results

By Our City Staff  
Shareholders in Pavon International, the USM cosmetics manufacturer, are still waiting for the company to publish results for the year ended February.  
Dealings in the shares were halted at a trading price of 8.5p on July 28 - when the results were originally scheduled - after the company said there would be a week's delay in its reporting timetable.  
On August 5, Pavon announced a further delay - no report date was given but *The Times* understands that results could be issued by the end of this week. Pavon last reported interim profits to the end of August showing pre-tax profits down to £193,000.

### BAT set to issue bid statement

By Our City Staff  
BAT will today advise the London stock exchange of the latest progress in its talks with Farmers, the Los Angeles insurance group, after a week-end of negotiations at a secret American location concerning a friendly takeover.  
Both sides agreed to hold talks without preconditions but also decided to impose a weekend news blackout on developments.  
BAT will, however, be obliged to make some kind of statement before the London stock exchange opens for business today in view of its earlier deadline that the £72 (£42) a share offer for Farmers would expire at 6pm Friday, California time.

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● Calls charged at 5p for 8 seconds peak and 12 seconds off peak inc. VAT.  
● Details page 21  
\*\*\*\*\*

## Pernod could become IDG's white knight

By Colin Campbell  
After a weekend of high level executive meetings in Dublin, Pernod-Ricard, the French drinks company, is poised to become Irish Distillers' white knight and save the Jameson and Paddy whiskey group from the unwanted clutches of Grand Metropolitan.  
As the battle for IDG enters its 13th week, its board meets today to give formal consideration to an improved £253 million (£210 million) bid at 1400p a share, with a loan note alternative, launched by GrandMet on Friday.  
Irish Distillers was originally bid for by GC&C Brands on May 30 with an Ir315p a share cash offer, valuing it at Ir200 million.  
IDG now has at least two other takeover proposals on this morning's boardroom agenda to consider, and in view of earlier comments, is likely to again reject GrandMet's bid as "too low".  
A formal statement is expected by late afternoon.  
IDG was put back into play by the Takeover Panel and the

### Rising demand puts pressure on Lawson to tighten policy

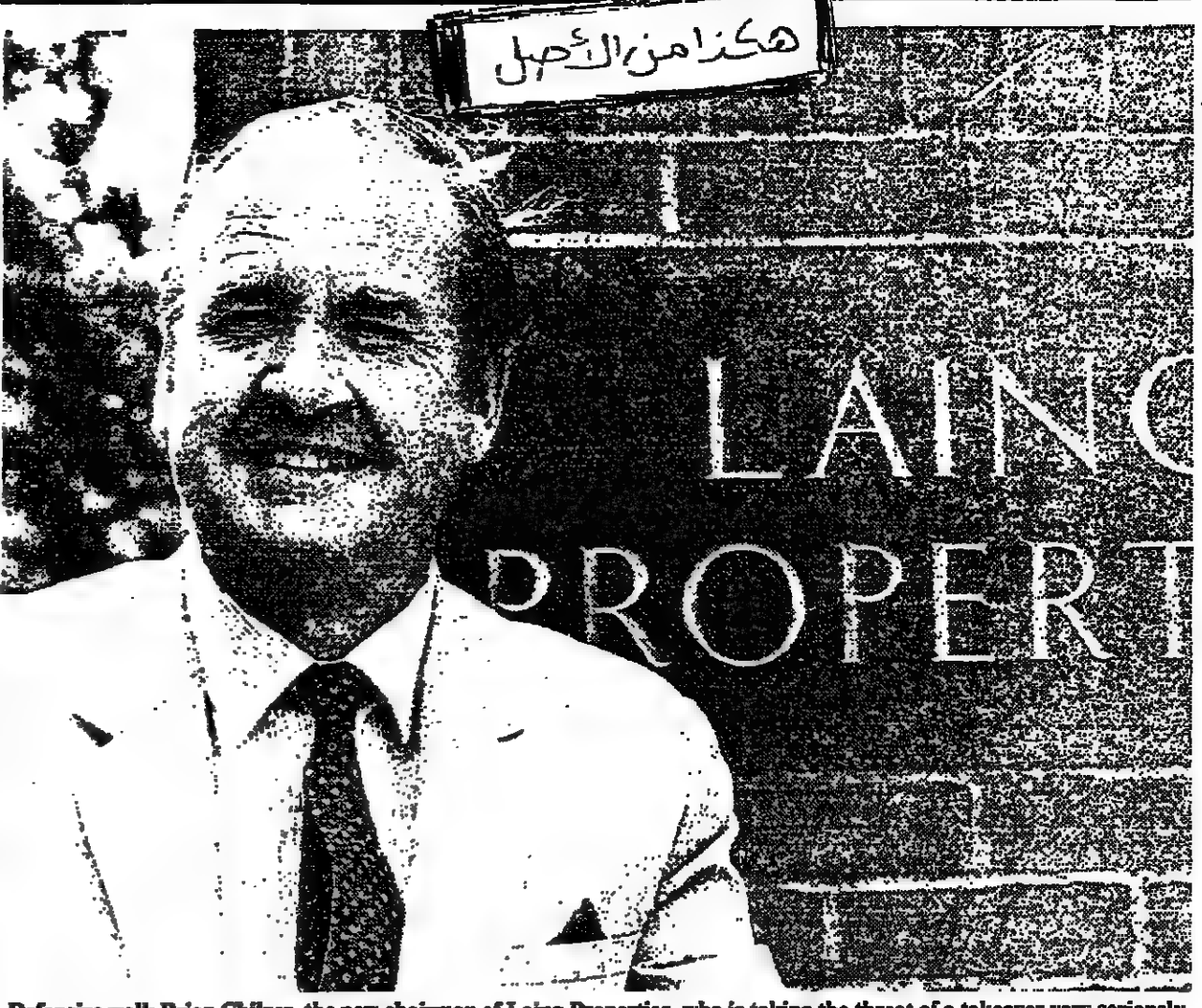
By Graham Seargeant, Financial Editor  
There is growing pressure for Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to tighten fiscal policy in the autumn with what would amount to a mini-Budget, unless there is evidence that the rise in interest rates has curbed the excessive growth of demand.  
City economists fear that currency dealers will otherwise turn against sterling after a further one, or at most two, sets of monthly economic statistics.  
Sterling weakness would oblige the Bank of England to raise interest rates sharply again to counter the inflationary impact.  
The Treasury and the Bank hope the recent rise in interest rates will help halve the growth of demand back to the 3 per cent level they regard as sustainable.  
Using the Treasury model, Mr Neil MacKinnon of Chase

### SE turns its attention to the PR firms

By Geoffrey Foster  
City Public Relations firms are coming under closer scrutiny by the Stock Exchange's surveillance department run by Mr Bob Wilkinson, as it steps up its efforts to rid the Square Mile of insider dealing.  
Leading securities houses have been forced to re-assess their internal security and surveillance systems after the recent discovery of two cases of insider trading which resulted in the immediate dismissals of five people.  
Now directors of PR firms will no doubt be doing the same, on news that Binnis Cornwall, which is headed by Mr Peter Binnis, has been involved in a "routine" investigation into share dealings before the bid last year for J

### Property bid prompts stock exchange action

From Stephen Leather, Hong Kong  
The Hong Kong stock exchange has launched an investigation into "grey market" trading which could involve some of its biggest brokers.  
Trading in suspended shares is against the exchange's rules and the exchange has issued warnings about the dangers of trading in them. Now, for the first time, it has written to stockbrokers it suspects of dealing in the grey market.  
At the heart of the investigation is Paul Y Construction, a local property company. Shares in the company, which reported a loss of HK\$24.7 million (£1.86 million) for the year ending March, were suspended recently after Mr Thomas Lau and his brother Joseph, two corporate raiders, launched a \$2.10 a share bid through their China Entertainment and Land company.  
During the suspension, the shares were trading at prices of up to \$4.10 each, despite a warning against dealing from the stock exchange. The brothers took a 25 per cent stake in Paul Y shortly before last year's crash at \$3.80 a share. In December they increased their stake to 34.7 per cent, just under the 35 per cent



Defensive wall: Brian Chilver, the new chairman of Laing Properties, who is taking the threat of a takeover very seriously

## Laing ready for any bid battle

By Cliff Feltham  
There is no chance of Laing Properties being caught napping if the tiny Chelsfield property company - or indeed any other predator - decides to make a swoop later this summer.  
Chelsfield, the private investment vehicle of Mr Elliott Bernard, has built up a 5 per cent stake in Laing Properties - whose newly installed chairman, Mr Brian Chilver, is treating the prospect of a hostile bid very seriously.  
"We view the holding with some concern. We realize they probably noticed our share price was low and decided to start buying. We have spoken to them but have no idea what their intentions are. We are

### Building industry 'hit by shortages'

By Derek Harris, Industrial Editor  
Shortages of materials and manpower, compounded by problems with sub-contractors, are causing "serious" delays in the building industry.  
But three-quarters of building companies expect later prices to rise in the next few months as a continuation of the trend towards higher prices.  
The prospects for the shortages and price trends to change also seem slim because more building contractors

### And now, the Yummie.

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John Charcol's new deferred interest mortgage lets you have your proverbial cake and eat it: the house you want at a rate you can afford.  
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## TEMPUS

## Export markets hold the key to profit building at British Steel

SG Warburg, which is advising the Government in the forthcoming privatization of British Steel, has released volume two of an exhaustive analysis of the steel industry and British Steel's position within it.

Whereas part one concentrated largely on how British Steel turned the corner to profitability by cutting its cost base, part two examines the changing profile of its products, and the prospects of increasing margins by emphasizing higher margin products.

The fundamental shift in British Steel's output has been the move from producing commodity steel to high specification finished products. Often, the product is developed in conjunction with the customer to very fine tolerances.

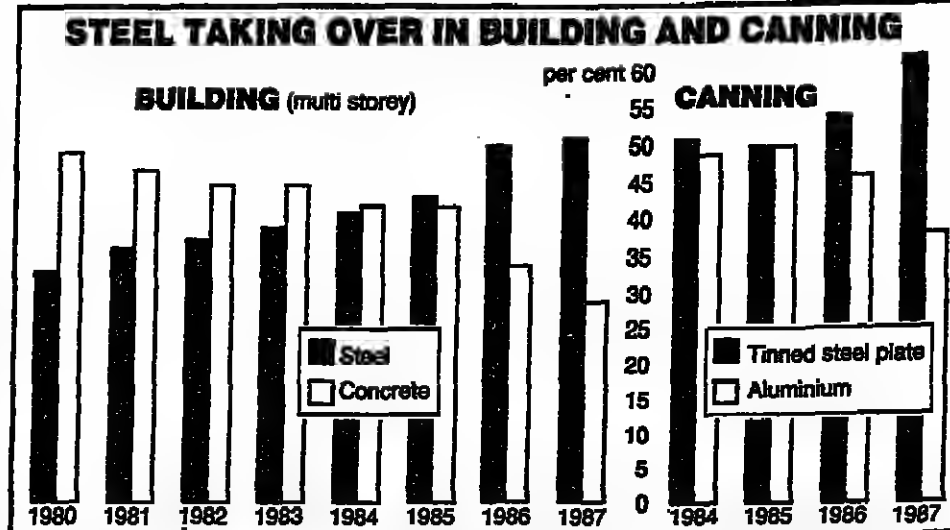
The Warburg analysts cite the example of tin cans, where British Steel has worked closely with the manufacturers to reduce the thickness of steel in tinplated cans. This gives a lighter can, and as a result, tinplate has been able to win back markets from aluminium in Europe, as the chart shows.

Steel has also been gaining market share in the construction industry. British Steel's marketing campaign aimed at architects and specifiers on building projects to encourage the use of steel in buildings has paid off. Steel's share of new multi-storey buildings has increased from 33 per cent in 1980 to 51 per cent last year.

On the negative side, it is anticipated that Britain's growth rate will slow next year, and this will be reflected in the demand for steel. There will be a further squeeze on steel demand due to the continuing decline in what the Warburg analysts call the intensity of steel usage.

They calculate that while the index of gross domestic product has grown from a base 100 in 1980 to 118.7 in 1987, steel intensity — the amount of steel required per unit of GDP — has declined from 100 in 1980 to 85 in 1987.

However, the removal of EEC steel quotas last month should open up significant export opportunities. BS exported 36 per cent of its output in its last financial year, compared with just 24 per cent five years ago. Only 36 per cent of these exports went



to Continental Europe, a market of enormous opportunity for the new-look British Steel with its high quality output and reliable delivery schedules.

In future profits growth, cost cutting will continue to be a feature — there is still plenty of scope for improving the efficiency of steel production. But the majority of the benefits from this exercise have already been reflected in profits, and future gains will depend on British Steel's ability to continue its drive for new markets and higher margin products.

This, in essence, is what British Steel is all about. Steel is far from being a growth market, hence the need for a lowish multiple and a good yield. It will then be up to the management to prove that it can take on the international competition and win market share.

## Food sector

With the City on holiday and the stock market indices becalmed, now is a good time to re-examine the attractions of the smaller companies. Their share price performance cannot escape the wider influence of the stock market generally, but fast-growing companies can, and usually do, outperform the index.

Barclays de Zoete Wedd, the stockbroker, reckons that a number of smaller food companies are worthy of a place in investors' portfolios, despite the considerable disadvantages many of them face.

In competing with the biggest food companies, most of

the problems encountered by the small fry are, predictably, financial. They lack economies of scale, so their manufacturing overheads are higher per unit of output, and their buying power is lower. They are hampered by lack of resources when it comes to supporting brands with advertising. And, potentially most crippling of all, they may find themselves at the receiving end of a price-cutting strategy by a competitor prepared to suffer a short-term loss to build market share.

Identifying niche markets, where the production runs are too small to justify the attention of a big competitor, is one way of carving out a successful business. Dominance of a local market can bring a similar result. BZW recommends Clifford's Dairies as an example of a company that has succeeded in dominating a local market where there is no room for a second player.

Another promising area for small companies is to seek out fragmented markets, such as the catering industry, which are highly product-led. Alternatively, and more unusually, a small company with a product innovation, such as Dalepak Foods, can establish a strong market position.

Recent trends in food retailing have helped small companies. Centralized distribution, in particular, has solved the delivery nightmare of getting vast loads of products around myriad retail outlets. And the swing to own-label goods has also reduced the need for expensive advertising budgets, and coincidentally increased opportunities for con-

operation with the retailer on product development. BZW has identified a number of growth companies. Investors may consider Sidney Banks, AG Barr, Greggs, and Hughes Food Group for short-term performance and longer-term growth.

## Barratt

Remember Barratt Developments, which used to be Britain's largest housebuilder? Under the leadership of Sir Lawrie Barratt, the housing industry was brought up to date by providing an aspiring customer base with what it wanted.

But Barratt, like many pioneers, had a high profile and when, in 1983, its principal building method, timber-framed construction, was the target of ill-informed criticism, confidence in the group's product waned.

A further nail was hammered into the Barratt coffin in 1984 with bad publicity about marketing methods.

A lot has happened since then. Barratt lost its place as a top housebuilder and was surpassed by Wimpey and Tarmac, among others. But neither of these has yet got close to Barratt's 1982-1983 unit sales of 16,500 homes. Indeed Barratt itself is expected to have sold only 7,150 units last year.

The shock of Barratt's change in circumstances was severe. But to give it its due, the top management team

remained intact. A huge restructuring of the group was undertaken, as overheads were too cumbersome to support a lower level of business.

Barratt saw that to survive it had to adopt a defensive stance. By doing this the group has undergone an impressive recovery. Now a new management with fewer memories of the company's past is coming through and looking to make the business grow again.

Profits for the year to June 1988, to be published on September 21, are expected to be on the right side of £50 million, level with 1982-1983, the previous peak year when pre-tax profits of £50.3 million were reported. At the nadir of its fortunes, in 1984-85, Barratt made £4.1 million.

Mr Jonathan Timms, building analyst at Charterhouse Tinsley, the stockbroker, believes there are considerable strengths at Barratt, making the shares attractive even if the market turns down.

Barratt's regional position — it has always been stronger in Scotland and northern England — and its profit margins, less inflated by the housing boom than some, leave the group less vulnerable than its competitors if the fast-moving southern market slows.

And as the "ripple effect" of rising house prices moves into the provinces Barratt will benefit, Mr Timms believes.

Moreover, he considers, there is scope to build on Barratt's modest profit margins while increases in volumes at Barratt's 19 operating subsidiaries are also possible. Loss elimination from timesharing and Scotland are also anticipated as is an improved US performance.

Charterhouse Tinsley believes the market is being over-cautious about Barratt's prospects for 1988-1989, and to indicate the potential for profits growth the broker is pencilling in a pre-tax profit forecast of £75 million — £17 million higher than some others for that year.

Asset backing of at least 215p against a share price of 185p, and a progressive dividend policy, are other positive factors.

The shares may be about to recover their past poise and should be bought in anticipation of this.

## Morton paves the way for recovery at F&amp;H

Mr Bob Morton, dubbed "Bobby Bear" by friends in the City because of his gloomy views about the stock market, returned to London on Saturday refreshed and raring to go after a month's break at his villa in Barbados.

He says he needed the rest. Today he embarks on the first round of a punishing schedule which he hopes will eventually earn him his third million in less than a year.

This should come as good news for shareholders of F&H Group, the troubled industrial control systems supplier, where he was appointed chairman and chief executive as part of a rescue package this year.

Shares of F&H were suspended at 62p in May but the first rescue package which it had been hoped would raise £2.8 million of much needed cash by way of a three-for-two rights issue at 20p, had to be abandoned.

Mr Morton discovered that financial information in an official circular was inaccurate. Losses of £1.5 million forecast for the first half turned out to be substantially higher — £4 million.

Speaking from his home in Barbados, Mr Morton said: "The company should be dead by now. It's a wonder it's still going at all."

But not one to give up, he has put together a new rescue package, the details of which shareholders have had time to study while he has been soaking up the sun.

Tomorrow they will have a chance to vote on the new proposals at a specially convened extraordinary meeting. The terms include a one-for-one rights issue to raise £2.9 million, which will be entirely underwritten by Mr Morton who will end up owning almost 30 per cent of the enlarged company.

Somehow he has also persuaded 31, the venture capital group, to convert £1.5 million of loans into equity. He has also decided that some drastic action is needed to stem F&H's losses, so he has sold the controls business to Harland Simon for a nominal £1.

Mr Morton has received irrevocable undertakings amounting to 55 per cent of the votes for his proposals. So this week, after the meeting,



Bob Morton: wonder worker

he will set about putting F&H back on its feet. "We'll be back in the black this year. All the businesses we have left are making a profit."

These include a small West German process control business, TR Mints, the electrical contractor, and Amvelon, an assembler of motor components for the motor industry.

F&H is considering several suitable acquisitions. "It's a miracle package," he says. But the City is convinced that Mr Morton can repeat with F&H the success he had with Burgess Group before selling out last year to RHP Group, earning a handsome profit for those shareholders who backed his judgement.

Elsewhere on the USM, Charterhouse, the business information group which specializes in financial newsletters and was floated just two weeks after the October stock market crash, has surged into the top slot in this month's USM ratings monitored by Deloitte's, the chartered accountants.

Its shares, floated at 18p, were suspended in July pending the announcement that Mr John Gommers, the company's founder and chairman, had sold his 33 per cent stake to Mr Nigel Wray, a fellow director.

The share sale took Mr Wray's holding to 44 per cent and Mr Wray duly became chairman, with the shares simultaneously soaring from 37p to 84p as soon as they returned from suspension.

Shares in Charterhouse stood at 87p on Friday and their meteoric rise has meant that they have finally claimed

Deloitte's number one slot, after a long spell among its top 10 performers.

According to Deloitte's, the price increase can be attributed to stake-building by Mr Wray and the rating it gives the company in its table is now more than double that of its nearest rival.

Charterhouse's success has shunted Paine, last month's top performer, into second place, even though its shares have risen a further 8p.

However, the accountants observe that August has been a particularly quiet month on the USM. Of those companies floated in April, and now eligible for a rating — only companies which have been on the USM for three months are included — only one has made it into the top 10.

Clearly a company worth watching is Dudley Jenkins Group, the only quoted broker, Mr Tylan Babbell, chairman of Dudley Jenkins, attributes his company's early success to its unique position in the fast-growing British market.

Burclays de Zoete Wedd also has just published a 16-page review of the USM, which is cautiously optimistic. While pointing out that the USM index rose 15 per cent in the first six months of this year, outperforming the FT all-share index by 4.3 per cent, it reminds clients that excellent though this performance has been, it should not be forgotten that since Black Monday the USM has fallen 26 per cent, compared with a 10 per cent decline in the FT all-share index over the same period.

"Investors should remain cautious and look for buying opportunities in well managed companies which, while continuing to take full advantage of current buoyant economic conditions, can also reduce their risk profile if conditions were to deteriorate," BZW says.

The companies which it claims satisfy that criteria are Ashted Group, in which it recommends an above average weighting, followed by Cityvision and Savage.

Michael Clark and Carol Leonard

## Ruberoid chief attacks Raine offer over lack of synergy and experience

By Alexandra Jackson

Dr John Roberts, chief executive of Ruberoid, the roofing company currently subject of an £126 million offer from Raine Industries, the fast growing construction group, does not believe Raine is considering the important issues which will influence his company's future in its bid.

"We have not been impressed with their recent offer document," he told *The Times* "and they have failed throughout to address the real issues."

Dr Roberts said he could see no synergy between the two businesses and he doubted Raine had any real experience in the manufacturing, processing and marketing of roofing products on an international scale, the core of Ruberoid's operation, accounting for 85 per cent of the business.

"It is in the best interests of the shareholders for the company to remain independent," he said.

Ruberoid's next step is to produce a defence document which should contain a dividend and profits forecast. It recently reported half-time profits of £5.5 million, up from £3.8 million last year. Raine is assuming 1988 profits from Ruberoid of at least £16 million

compared with £10.2 million last year. Dr Roberts pointed to Ruberoid's sound record showing 27 per cent compound growth in pre-tax profits in the last 10 years and 25 per cent compound growth in earnings per share.

"We are very excited about the future," he said. "We have strong brand names and are market leaders in four European countries. The outlook for profits and earnings is good and we have a determined management team."

Dr Roberts also pointed out that the Camrea court case was now not due to be heard until next year. This put Raine's promise to pay Ruberoid shareholders a special dividend if the outcome of the case was favourable in jeopardy, he said.

Raine has already declared its offer final, unless a third party makes a higher bid. It is offering two of its shares and 60p in cash for every Ruberoid share. This values Ruberoid at 252p. There is a cash alternative of 252p. Ruberoid's shares closed at 256p on Friday.

Raine already owns 6 per cent of Ruberoid's equity and has acceptances of a further 2.5 per cent of the shares. The offer closes on September 14.

## MONEY MARKETS

Base Rates % Clearing Banks 11 Finance Hse 10			
Overnight	10.5	10.5	10.5
1 week	10.5	10.5	10.5
2 weeks	10.5	10.5	10.5
1 month	10.5	10.5	10.5
3 months	10.5	10.5	10.5
6 months	10.5	10.5	10.5
12 months	10.5	10.5	10.5
Sterling (p) Overnight 10.5 1 week 10.5 1 month 10.5 3 months 10.5 6 months 10.5 12 months 10.5			
Local Authority Deposits (%)			
1 month	10.5	10.5	10.5
3 months	10.5	10.5	10.5
6 months	10.5	10.5	10.5
12 months	10.5	10.5	10.5
Sterling (p) 1 month 10.5 3 months 10.5 6 months 10.5 12 months 10.5			

## FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Sterling index compared with 1975 was same at 76.7 (day's range 76.7).				
STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES				
Market rates for August 19				
Range	Close	1 month	3 month	
W York	1.0900-1.0900	1.0900-1.0900	1.0900-1.0900	
London	2.0732-2.0813	2.0658-2.0808	0.29-1.40	1.15-1.30
Frankfurt	1.5350-1.5400	1.5354-1.5399	1% 1/4	0.60-0.62P
Paris	67.38-67.47	67.52-67.73	30-35p	60-64
Brussels	12.2125-12.2495	12.2125-12.2625	31-35p	64-80
Geneva	1.1900-1.1900	1.2012-1.2022	1% 1/4	138-120
Basle	3.2184-3.2252	3.2184-3.2220	1% 1/4	138-120
Amsterdam	261.21-262.52	261.44-262.44	22-26p	7-14P
Stockholm	1.010-0.012	1.010-0.012	1% 1/4	5-10P
Oslo	2384.14-2388.73	2384.22-2387.33	3-6p	6-9p
Copenhagen	11.7269-11.7491	11.7659-11.7813	1% 1/2	5-6P
Helsinki	10.9191-10.9345	10.9341-10.9518	1% 1/2	5-6P
Toronto	11.0219-11.0297	11.0267-11.0298	1% 1/2	5-6P
Montreal	226.52-227.28	226.98-227.28	4% 1/4	3% 3/4P
San Francisco	27.055-27.122	27.054-27.104	11%-10P	34-31P
Los Angeles	2.7053-2.7122	2.7052-2.7104	11%-10P	5%-4P
Units = £. Discount = ds.				
OTHER STERLING RATES				
Argentina pstrs*	23.24-24.40			
Australia dollar	0.6847-0.6868			
Belgian franc	0.6395-0.6425			
Brazil cruzeiro *	4589.07-4611.82			
Ceylon rupee	0.8150-0.8205			
Colombian peso	7.5355-7.5500			
Costa Rica	60-61P			
Ghana cedis	257.19-258.25			
Hong Kong dollar	13.246-13.266			
Indian rupee	13.246-13.266			
Kenya shilling	13.246-13.266			
Kuwait dirhams	0.4920-0.4940			
Malaya ringgit	4.5030-4.5075			
Malaysian dollar	4.5030-4.5075			
Malta liras	1.0000-1.0000			
New Zealand dollar	2.9284-2.9342			
Saudi Arabian riyal	8.2950-8.3050			
Singapore dollar	1.0000-1.0000			
S. Africa rand (fm.)	5.7661-5.7700			
S. Africa rand (int.)	4.1834-4.1844			
Swiss franc	6.23-6.27			
U.S. dollar	0.623-0.627			
* Units = \$ and Rates based on £1				



# CEI half-time profits should show benefits of reshuffle

TODAY

Interims: ADT, Alida Holdings, James Fisher & Sons, Moorfield Estates, Palma Group, Rockwood Holdings, Scottish Eastern Investment Trust, Woodchester Investments.

TOMORROW

Cambridge Electronic Industries, the maker of electronic components which was spun off from Philips at the beginning of the decade, should show the benefits of recent management reorganization with its interim figures to end-June.

It has not had the smoothest of rides since its flotation, having underperformed the market for some years. But analysts were pleased by last year's decision to appoint four divisional managing directors - and more recently a new finance director moved in.

Even more recent was the agreed takeover of InfraRed Associates, which will not be reflected in the figures. Mr Patrick Hickey, at Chase Manhattan Securities, is looking for pre-tax profits of £6.5 million, up from £5.03 million last time and at the top end of the market range.

A recent broker's circular on Northern Engineering Industries said the group was moving "out of the dust belt and into the sunrise." Such recovery should be on view when it unveils profits for the first six months of this year.

Optimism has been dented by the news this month that badly-needed orders from the Central Electricity Generating Board - worth almost £200 million - to fit four turbines at two proposed power stations had gone to its rival, GEC. The loser was NEI's Parsons turbine plant near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, but the engineer said no write-offs would have to be made.

Undeterred, Mr Sandy Morris of County NatWest is going for pre-tax profits of £16.8 million, up from £14.2 million, rising to £36.5 million for the full year.

Shares in Taylor Woodrow, the construction group, have strongly outperformed the market of late, rising by 30 per cent, on takeover hopes fuelled by the announcement that P&O, Sir Jeffrey Sterling's shipping and property group, had increased its holding to more than 8 per cent.

Shareholders will, therefore, be hoping that a good set of interim results will keep the momentum going.

Analysts' pre-tax profits forecasts vary between £25 million and £30 million, against £21.2 million last time. The group is believed to have traded strongly in the first half, its worldwide spread of housebuilding activities - including America and Australia - has helped profits to



Lord Hanson: £244m profit expected

continue on an upward path, while rental income has been rising well.

Taylor Woodrow's net asset value a share was 384p at the last year-end and analysts expect it to rise to about 475p.

Overall, analysts are extremely bullish about the group's short-term prospects. Interims: Cambridge Electronic Industries, EBC Group, Evans Halshaw Holdings, The Ex-Lands, Federated Housing, The Frost Group, Investment Holdings, Gold & Base Metal Mines, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Life Sciences International, Murray International Trust, Northern Engineering Industries, Olives Paper Mill, Scandinavian Bank Group, Taylor Woodrow, Templeton, Galbraith & Hansbaker.

Finals: Jos Holdings, Pico Holdings.



John Bairstow: big interim advance likely

the six months to June 30 and analysts are forecasting pre-tax profits of between £35 million and £36 million, against last year's £25.1 million.

This perennial takeover favourite's figures will be bolstered by property profits and last January's sale of 28 acres at Poole, Dorset, will contribute £7.5 million. Last year's first-half property contribution was £1.5 million.

Analysis predicts good progress at the group's British concrete and clay products division, but expect to hear that its US roof tiles business

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REPORTING THIS WEEK

WEDNESDAY

Hanson, the industrial conglomerate, announces third-quarter figures as the market awaits the next acquisition - the last was Kilde, in November, whose fire protection business was sold last week for £150 million.

Analysts favour this side of the Atlantic for the next corporate move, although Lord Hanson, the chairman, has suggested prices in this country are too high for his liking. Certainly, the group is likely to have £1 billion or so in the bank at the September 30 year-end.

Mr Paul Burke at Kleinwort Greaves is looking for pre-tax profits of £244 million (against £205 million) for the three months to end-June, bringing the nine-month total to £600 million, up from £517 million.

The profit-earners are likely to be Hanson Brick and Ever Ready in this country, and SCM and Smith Corona in the US, although Hanson does not provide a divisional breakdown at the nine-month stage.

Marley, the building materials group, reveals results for

is still losing money and that the dollar exchange rate has restricted any sterling progress at General Sales.

The recent acquisition of Webster Brick has given Marley a business with a capacity of 1 billion bricks a year in the US and prospects are good, while Nottingham Brick is showing a strong first full-year contribution.

Marley's plastics business will have performed well in the first half, but the Ford strike at the beginning of the year will have hit the automotive products side. However, analysts point out that the group's diversification into the latter has been a success.

It supplies the motor trade with such products as the foam for headrests and armrests and the plastic for bumpers and various items of trim.

Pharmacia, under siege from Mr Michael Guthrie's Mecca Leisure Group, is set to

THURSDAY

Emess, the light fittings and electrical products group which recently lost to Thorn EMI in the bidding for Holophane, the French lighting company, reports half-way figures to end-June.

In June, the group raised £39 million with a rights issue of preference shares to fund the Holophane offer. This will now be spent on developing its international business.

County NatWest forecasts profits £2 million up on the comparable period last year at £4.5 million.

Ladbroke Group, the hotels, property, do-it-yourself and betting shops group, announces interim results. Mr Peter Hillier and Miss Jane Anson, two analysts at Barclays de Zoete Wedd, expect Mr Cyril Stein, the chairman, to reveal a jump in first-half pre-tax profits to £95 million from last year's £55.2 million.

Business in Ladbroke's four core divisions is understood to have been buoyant, with its British property divisions making sizeable trading profits from the sale of non-investment properties.

The interims will include a first-time contribution from Hilton International, the chain of 91 hotels acquired for £650 million last year.

Interims: Emess, Ericsson (Telefonaktiebolaget LM), Hartons Group, Isle of Man Steam Packet Co, Ladbroke Group, Lec Refrigeration, PLM, Waite City of London Properties.

Finals: Samuel Heath & Sons.

FRIDAY

Jaguar, the luxury car maker headed by Sir John Egan, has been giving the analysts a few problems in quantifying the impact of industrial relations and productivity difficulties on its half-way figures to end-June.

Profit downgradings have been the order of the day this summer, given the company's exposure to the dollar and other currencies and the reported 1 per cent volume drop in US car sales across the board in the first six months of this year.

Mr Keith Williams at BZW is forecasting pre-tax profits of £34 million this time, but says that he would not be surprised if Jaguar fails to meet this figure. Other analysts have reduced their estimates to below this.

Jaguar made £45.7 million pre-tax for the first half of 1987.

Interims: AGA, TF&H Braime (Holdings), Jaguar, Newmarket Co (second quarter), Paramo, Refuge Group.

Finals: Automatic Holdings, Framlington Far East Fund, West Trust.

Martin Waller and Geoffrey Foster

## Market should not rely on the stock shortage

The huge fluctuations in short-term interest rates that Britain has seen over the past few months could well lead an uninformed observer to imagine there must have been equally sharp fluctuations in prices of gilt-edged securities.

This, however, has by no means been the case for the whole of the gilt market. It has been true that at the short end there have been relatively sharp price falls. But at the long end of the market, prices have hardly changed over the past month.

From an economic viewpoint, the failure of long-term interest rates to move might suggest that the market was confident that the recent rises in short-term interest rates would be sufficient to control inflation in the long run. Although base rates of 11 per cent are not particularly high in the context of recent economic history, the market is giving Mr Lawson the benefit of the doubt.

In effect, the market is assuming that base rates will be raised to whatever level is required to control inflation. It is also assuming - and this is crucial - that rises in short rates will rapidly bring inflation under control, and once this happens, that rates will fall sharply again.

If the market is wrong, the present sharp downward slope of the gilt yield curve - that is, the difference between very short and very long-term interest rates - cannot be justified. With base rates at 11 per cent and long gilt yields at about 9 1/2 per cent this difference is about 1 1/2 per cent. To beat the high returns on shorter assets, investors (if rational) must look for capital gains on longer ones and this can only happen if interest rates generally start falling again.

The market may be right in assuming the sincerity of the Government's anti-inflation stance. The logic of such a policy is that issuing long-term debt at present yields will prove a costly measure of finance for the Government if inflation and presumably yields do eventually fall.

The argument against is that it is much cheaper in yield terms at the moment to issue long-term. My view is that the latter argument is more likely to be correct but it is certainly possible that the authorities are taking a different view.

There has been some comment about "restructuring" the national debt. In a way, that is what we may already be seeing. The Government effectively is allowing the average maturity of the conventional fixed interest gilts to fall, while boosting the proportion of index-linked.

Indeed, with many issues dropping out of the over-15 year area of the gilt market, there could be a distinct squeeze on the ultra-long if no further funding is forthcoming. The demand is there from insurance companies and pension funds which will try to buy sufficiently long-term assets to match their liabilities.

So there appear to be quite strong arguments on both the bull and bear tack for long gilts. The fundamental economic arguments and the shape of the yield curve suggest caution, but the stock situation may lead the market to move out of line with fundamentals.

My feeling is that ultimately further rises in interest rates will get the better of the stock shortage argument. This can only be a tentative view at this stage but a resumption of funding in the over-15 year region would change the picture to a more bearish one.

Dr Richard Golding

Head of bond market research, Kleinwort Greaveson Charlesworth

## CBI drive to help firms fill skills gap

By Derek Harris, Industrial Editor

The Confederation of British Industry is launching a drive to help companies combat growing skills shortages.

Presentations to companies are planned for the autumn at 15 locations around the UK.

Mr John Banham, the CBI director general, said: "Training must be at the top of the agenda for all businesses. Investment to meet the skill needs of tomorrow has never been more important or difficult." His aim is to double the effectiveness of training by British businesses.

The CBI fears that on top of existing skill shortages, Britain faces the demographic "time bomb" of the falling number of school leavers - a 25 per cent reduction is expected by 1994 - and the effect of the single EEC market.

It means an important challenge which companies will be able to meet only if they ensure training is "adequate, relevant and effective."

The presentations will examine changing skill requirements and the need to extend employee skills and explore ways of making the best use of alternative labour such as women returning to work after career breaks.

## Optimism high in R&D sections

By Our Employment Affairs Correspondent

Research and development departments are experiencing a boom period. Optimism abounds, salaries are rising and more companies are expanding their R&D departments.

According to a survey based on 599 companies and 19 specialist research associations, carried out during April and May, optimism within R&D departments was at an all time high, with 67 per cent saying they were more optimistic about prospects than a year ago. The same figure was recorded for research associations and industrial companies.

## Falconer's gas flame burns on

Noel Falconer, the champion of the small shareholder, has not yet called a halt to his battle to gain a seat on the British Gas board, despite his defeat last week. Deeply unhappy at the way British Gas conducted the affair and claiming that the board's assertion at the annual meeting that his application had not been obstructed was untrue, he has, it can be revealed, appealed to the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry. Speaking from his Stockport home, Falconer said: "The redress I will ask for is a fresh postal ballot." A former navigator with the RAF, who then worked in weapons development for Ferranti before turning to journalism and novel-writing five years ago, Falconer, aged 55, accuses British Gas of playing dirty tricks and winning the vote simply by using delaying tactics. He feels he has been wrongly accused of costing the company £700,000 since he gave formal notice of his intentions on July 19, after three months of correspondence, and well within the required deadline. A letter from British Gas telling him his application was defective - but not saying how arrived hours after he had left for a holiday, and was posted the day before he met the company's lawyers. "I specifically asked whether prior notice had been received and I understood it had. Surely they had a duty to inform me. At the very least it was a gross discourtesy."

## THE TIMES CITY DIARY

### Sally's Seoul challenge

Watching the Olympics with more interest than most will be those at Ball Baker Leake, the City accountant. For one of its employees, Sally Gannell, aged 22, will be flying to Seoul with the Olympic squad. Gannell, who has been allowed to work two days a week of late because of her rigorous training schedule, has been chosen to represent Britain in the 100 metres and 400 metres hurdles. A Commonwealth Games gold medalist, she hopes to also make it into the 400 metres relay team. "Sally has been steadily improving her times over recent months and we hope to see her reach her peak in Seoul," says senior partner Peter Phillips.

### Laugh away

The Japanese are attempting to use circus clowns to teach their business executives to overcome stress. The Ringling Brothers and the Barnum and Bailey Circus people of America have been called in to set up a circus school in Japan.

### Time's up

All-day drinking will be interpreted as the erosion of yet another archaic British tradition by the Japanese - so says Peter Ewen, of World Business Satellite, which transmits a daily, five-minute English language insert into a business programme on TV Tokyo. Ewen, who will be doing his broadcast today from the Newman Arms in London's Rathbone Street, says: "They have always been somewhat bemused that it was impossible to get a drink in London between 3pm and 5pm."

## Expanding horizons

Following the example of their Wall Street cousins, stockbrokers in Britain are, I am told, increasingly turning to shrinks to relieve their stress. But few go so far as to actually become shrinks. Randall Brelsford, the head of corporate communications at Hoare Govett, however, left the firm, on Friday with the intention of doing just that. The Texan is flying home to Houston next weekend to start a two-year degree course in general counselling psychology at Rice University. "I've been thinking about it for a couple of years and it will be nice to spend some time at home - I don't think I've spent more than 48 hours there in a row for the past eight years," he tells me. Brelsford, aged 32, who has a degree in communications, radio and television, has been with Security Pacific, the Californian bank which owns Hoare Govett, for nine years and was sent to London 18 months ago. "I may well stay on and do a PhD which will take another three or four years," he says, "and eventually I would like to have a small private practice, probably in California. I also want to write and do some television work." Asked if he planned to counsel the staff at Hoare Govett he diplomatically replied: "No."

Carol Leonard

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## SIEMENS

Information for Siemens shareholders

## Business continues to expand

In the first nine months of the current financial year (1 October 1987 to 30 June 1988) Siemens recorded an encouraging growth in new orders and sales. While this business expansion was initially restricted to international

operations, new orders from the German market have also expanded in recent months. The performance varied from sector to sector. Net income after taxes was 2% higher than in the same period last year.

## New orders

Siemens, comprising Siemens AG and its consolidated domestic and international companies, booked £13,017m in new orders during the first nine months. This is 7% more than the previous year's figure. Domestic orders, up 1%, were slightly higher for the first time this year. International orders continued to expand, showing 12% growth. In the third quarter, major contracts were won by the Telecommunication Networks and Security Systems

Group (telecom equipment for Indonesia, Pakistan and Paraguay) and the KWU Group (gas and steam turbines for Finland, Indonesia, the Philippines and Hungary).

in £m	1/10/86 to 30/6/87	1/10/87 to 30/6/88	Change
New orders	12,139	13,017	+ 7%
Domestic business	5,524	5,597	+ 1%
International business	6,615	7,420	+12%

## Sales

Siemens total worldwide sales at £12,763m, increased 7%, equalling the growth in new orders. Domestic and international sales showed similar high rates of growth. The strongest sales were recorded by the KWU, Telecommunication Networks and Security Systems, and Electrical Installations and Automotive Systems Groups.

in £m	1/10/86 to 30/6/87	1/10/87 to 30/6/88	Change
Sales	11,844	12,763	+ 7%
Domestic business	5,917	6,381	+ 8%
International business	6,027	6,382	+ 6%

## Orders in hand

At £16,613m, orders in hand almost attained the level achieved at the start of the financial year.

in £m	30/9/87	30/6/88	Change
Orders in hand	16,727	16,613	- 1%
Inventories	7,498	7,879	+ 5%

## Employees

At the end of June 1988, the company employed 356,000 people worldwide (excluding trainees and student workers). Compared with 30 September last year, there was a marginal 1% decrease in the workforce in Germany, but the number of employees abroad was virtually unchanged. Employment costs increased by 3%.

in thousands	30/9/87	30/6/88	Change
Employees	359	356	- 1%
Domestic operations	229	226	- 1%
International operations	130	130	0%

	1/10/86 to 30/6/87	1/10/87 to 30/6/88	Change
Average number of employees in thousands	361	358	- 1%
Employment costs in £m	5,425	5,604	+ 3%

## Capital spending and net income

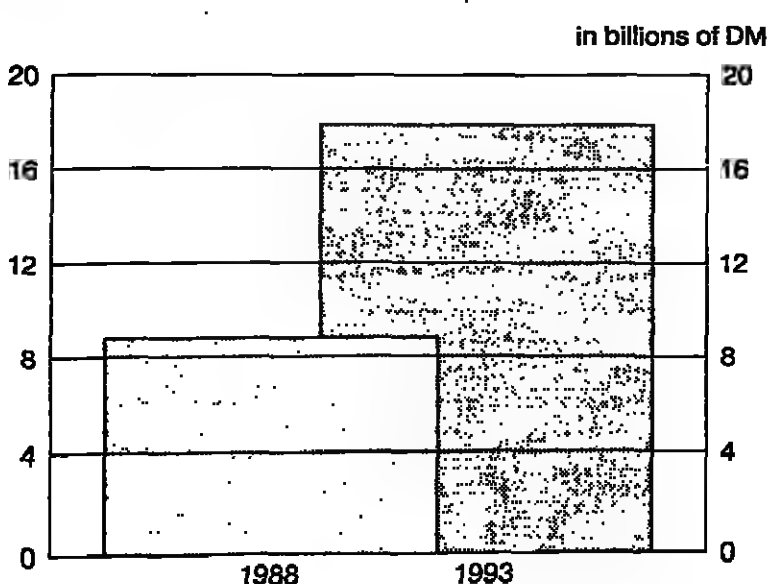
Capital expenditure and investment in the first nine months totalled £867m. This 29% drop was due to lower spending on acquisitions abroad and the accounting method used. By the end of the financial year, capital spending should return to approximately the previous year's level (£1,700m).

Net income after taxes rose 2% to £311m, due to a third quarter which more than compensated for the modest first half.

in £m	1/10/86 to 30/6/87	1/10/87 to 30/6/88	Change
Capital expenditure and investment	1,220	867	-29%
Net income after taxes	305	311	+ 2%
in % of sales	2.6	2.4	

All amounts translated at Frankfurt middle rate on 30/6/1988: £1 = DM 3.112.

## World market for auto electronics



## Auto electronics — a growth market

Electronics is transforming the motor car. Industry analysts estimate that today's DM 9,000m world market for automobile electronics will at least double within the next five years. Siemens already offers around 300 electronic products and systems that make driving more economical, safer and more enjoyable. Sales of the Automotive Systems Division will expand by over 20% to around DM 800m in the current year. With the recently announced acquisition of a majority holding in the Bendix Electronics group of the U.S., business volume will almost double next year. This opens up further opportunities for Siemens to share in this expanding world market.

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## Banks expected to benefit most from Australian budget

From Richard Battley, Sydney

Banks are expected to be the main corporate beneficiaries of the 1988-89 budget, due to be announced tomorrow.

Speculation is rife that Statutory Reserve Deposits (SRDs) — the amounts trading banks are required to deposit with the Reserve Bank at a nominal rate, at present 5 per cent — will be substantially reduced or abolished.

Abolition would enable Australia's top three private trading banks — Westpac Banking Corporation, Australia and New Zealand Banking Group (ANZ) and National Australia Bank (NAB) — to increase their loans by Aus\$2.5 billion (£1.19 billion).

Banking sources noted that prudent banking would dictate that these funds would not be exhausted in new or extended loans.

They added that they expected the banks to be given greater financial freedom shortly. This would be regardless of the SRDs.

The revised capital-ade-

quacy guidelines, following deregulation of the banking sector, are due to be released this week.

These would also augment funds for lending, and hence the banks' profits.

On Friday, Westpac closed at Aus\$6.98 (compared with a year's low of Aus\$4.50), ANZ at Aus\$5.08 (Aus\$3.32) and NAB at Aus\$5.52 (Aus\$4).

Observers believe Mr Paul Keating, the Treasurer, might however be tempted to postpone any planned banking sector announcement tomorrow.

If the speculation is confirmed, he would be embarrassed by the budget leaks.

Meanwhile, the economists are predicting a budget surplus of about Aus\$5 billion, an amount the prime minister, Mr Bob Hawke, yesterday refused to rule out.

"That may be too high," he said on television.

Australia ended its last financial year on June 30, 1988 with an Aus\$2.28 billion

surplus. In 1986-87, it had a Aus\$2.72 billion deficit.

Miss Els Termaat of Fy, Richwhite and Co, the merchant bank, said yesterday that the outlook for bonds was positive.

"While fiscal tightening will provide scope for monetary policy easing in 1989, there is a risk that monetary policy may be tightened further in the interim," she said.

"For this reason stay long: any negative effect on long bonds should be muted by improved confidence that inflation will fall in the long term."

Mr Keating estimates that inflation in 1988-89 will be 4.5 per cent to 5.5 per cent.

The surplus, if achieved, could prompt the government to reduce its debt.

In July, offshore debts totalled an estimated Aus\$13.6 billion.

But it is still expected to raise Aus\$1.6 billion in bonds, Aus\$600 million less than in 1987-88.

## Rolls-Royce hopeful of Bentley launch success

By Daniel Ward  
Motor Industry Correspondent

The launch in America of the \$148,000 (£86,900) Bentley Turbo R on September 8 would appear less than ideal as buyers are cold shouldering European luxury cars — yet Rolls-Royce is confident that its most powerful model will find plenty of customers.

Mr Malcolm Hart, director of sales and marketing at Rolls-Royce, said: "We are pretty hopeful that the Turbo R will follow the success of the other Bentleys in America."

In the last quarter of 1988, 100 Turbo Rs will be shipped to America and Mr Hart expects demand to settle at 150 cars a year.

Last year, the flagship turbocharged car accounted for 810 of the 2,785 vehicles to leave the company's factory in Crewe, Cheshire, and almost a third were sold to customers of British industry.

Rolls-Royce sales have held up well in the US at a time when rivals such as Mercedes, BMW and now Jaguar, have seen sales dip.

From a peak of 1,230 sales in 1976, Rolls-Royce registrations slipped to 908 in 1982 but have shown steady growth since. This year, in a weak market, sales are expected to match the 1,208 sold in 1987.

As rivals have raised prices substantially to cope with the weakening of the dollar, Rolls-Royce found itself well placed to moderate its prices as sales grew, claims Mr Hart.

A few years ago the Bentley Eight was 40 per cent more expensive than the rival Mercedes 560 SEL; now the differential is 20 per cent.

The launch of the Bentley marque in America in late 1986 has proved fundamental to the company's strong po-



Setting his sights on sales: Malcolm Hart of Rolls-Royce

ition. Demand for Rolls-Royces has fallen modestly while Bentley sales rose to 150 cars last year.

Bentley is also attracting younger drivers who previously owned rival makes, notably Mercedes. For the first time in decades, Bentley outsold Rolls-Royce in Britain this year. Interest was further generated last year when the Japanese deputy prime minister took delivery of a Bentley Turbo R — in 1988 up to 90 cars will be sold in Japan though this will not satisfy demand.

"Our aspirations are to have separate bodies one day for Rolls-Royce and Bentley though with a common frame under the shell," explained Mr Hart.

## US NOTEBOOK

## Short-term money keeps its charm as cyclical stocks fall

From Maxwell Newton, New York

The sharp rise in US short-term interest rates has continued, pointing to the most vigorous demand for short-term cash in New York. At the same time, prices of stocks of the "cyclical" US Corporation have fallen markedly below their end-July levels and even further below their July highs.

As of Tuesday, the 30-day rate for General Motors Acceptance Corporation commercial paper has risen to 8.25 per cent. A month ago, this money was costing GMAC 7.30 per cent.

In the secondary Certificate of Deposit markets, 90-day CDs were yielding 8.60 per cent. That seems to point quite definitely to a 10.5 per cent prime rate in the near future.

So the demand for cash in New York appears to be very strong indeed. Banks are benefiting from this, with their spreads widening well.

Another factor helping to push US short rates upwards may be the competition for funds from London. The three-month Euro-sterling deposits last week were yielding an amazing 11.5 per cent while comparable Euro-dollar deposits were yielding 8.75 per cent.

Mr George Somkin, an analyst at the New York firm of Evans & Co, last week pointed to the sudden weakness that has developed in cyclical stocks since the end of July. This weakness has been affected technology, chemicals,

paper, steel, aluminium and copper stocks.

Comparing present prices with the July capital high, the following are some examples: IBM, \$115 was \$123; Dow Chemical, now \$82 was \$93; International Paper, now \$44 was \$49; USX, now \$28 was \$33; Alcoa, now \$48 was \$55; and Phelps Dodge, now \$37 was \$44.

Activity in the stock market and bond market is minimal. Business is negligible.

The bulk of money continues to flow into the very short end of the market — into commercial paper, CDs and money market funds.

The attraction is the very high rate being offered. If you can receive 8.5 per cent on a 99-day CD, the secondary CD market, why bother about a 10-year US note yielding 9.3 per cent?

The dominant expectation that all interest rates are going higher is also frustrating any interest in medium or long-term debt.

At some point, the demand for short-term credit will collapse, short-term rates will tumble and there will be a scramble to match the high medium and long-term yields now available.

There is no support for such ideas at this time.

A further rise in short-term rates is the overwhelming expectation.

Meanwhile, with persistent attacks by central banks and huge increases in German and

British interest rates (three-month Euro-deposit rates for these two currencies are up 50 per cent since June 1) the dollar has continued to rise.

By Thursday August 18, the US September dollar contract has risen from 88.8 to 98.7 — an increase of 11.5 per cent over the four months since mid-April.

There was a small correction in the week to July 22, when the September dollar contract fell from over 98 to a low of 95.5.

But all the lost ground has now been made up and new highs have been set.

Another invariant negative item in the US growth equation is the freeze on the expansion of US government spending. We have become used to the idea that federal government spending has ceased growing in real terms.

In the second quarter of the current year, real federal government purchases of goods and services were lower than the level of the second quarter of 1986.

But now, in a startling new progression, the level of nominal (current prices) totals of the federal government expenditures has not increased between the fourth quarter of 1987 and the second quarter of 1988.

Thus, any move by a new Administration in 1989 to raise taxes could add to the drag on economic expansion now being exerted on federal spending.



























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## CRICKET: RADFORD AND PRIDGON DESTROY ESSEX TO PUT THEIR COUNTY ON TOP OF THE REFUGEE ASSURANCE LEAGUE

## Worcestershire go a step nearer to retaining their title

By Richard Streeton

**WORCESTER** (Essex won last year) Worcester (4pts) beat Essex by 18 runs. Accurate pace bowling by Radford and Priddon destroyed Essex yesterday and enabled Worcester to move to the top of the Refugee Assurance League table. Provided Worcester avoid defeat in their last match next Sunday against Warwickshire, they are certain to retain the title and its £21,000 first prize.

Even two points for a "no result" next weekend would suffice for Worcester, who took charge of the match when Radford and Priddon became the fifth and sixth bowlers used. Essex needed 180 to win a match reduced to 36 overs a side after morning rain delayed the start.

Gooch and Hardie laid a good foundation with 59 in 15 overs before Gooch gave Illingworth a low return catch. When Waugh, the Australian, was leg before to Radford, he was the first of nine wickets to fall in 13 overs. Hardie, making his return after breaking an arm on July 6, collected runs steadily until he was third out at 112.

Hardie was caught at mid-on desperately trying to increase the tempo. Nobody, however, could take charge with the sustained aggression needed. Near the end Stephen-

son hit Priddon for 17 from four balls but Hussain was out in the same over and then Topley was run out.

Essex still needed 19 from two overs when Illingworth returned and dismissed Childs, the last man, with nine balls left.

A slow, turning pitch, seldom allowed anyone to go for their shots with confidence. Even Hick was unable to stamp his authority consistently and it was a late onslaught by Neale which finally enabled Worcester to reach a respectable score.

Childs completed a tight spell and looked the best of the Essex bowlers. Childs had Curtis caught behind trying to sweep in his first over. He went on to keep the third-wicket pair subdued until his final over, when D'Oliveira on-drove him for two fours.

D'Oliveira was bowled by Gooch attempting a big swing. Hick had made 59 from 76 balls, hitting four fours, when he misjudged a drive against Stephenson and was caught at mid-on. This was the last wicket Essex took as Neale and Weston put on 56 together in the closing six overs.

Neale drove and pulled fiercely to claim 41 of these runs though at 21 he was badly missed on the deep

square leg boundary off Topley. Pringle and Gooch bowled the last two overs, which cost 18 and 13 runs. Neale's 54 not out included six fours and came from 47 balls.

**WORCESTERSHIRE**  
T G Curtis c Gooch b Pringle 21  
S J O'Shaughnessy c Gooch b Pringle 18  
D B D'Oliveira c Stephenson 16  
D B D'Oliveira c Gooch 16  
P A Neale not out 54  
M Weston not out 10  
Extras (14, 10) 24  
Total (4 wickets, 36 overs) 179

**ESSEX**  
T S Rhodes, P J Newport, R K Stephenson, N V Radford and A P Priddon did not bat.  
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-7, 2-50, 3-101, 4-122.  
BOWLING: Pringle 7-0-34-1; Topley 7-0-37-0; Waugh 5-1-28-0; Childs 6-1-28-1; Gooch 7-0-26-1; Stephenson 3-0-11-1.

**ESSEX**  
G A Gooch c Hardie b Priddon 32  
B R Hardie c Illingworth b Priddon 47  
M E Waugh b Radford 18  
D B D'Oliveira c Stephenson 16  
P J Priddon c Radford 14  
A Liley b Radford 10  
N Hussain b O'Shaughnessy b Priddon 0  
D O East b Radford 0  
D O Stephenson not out 12  
T D Topley run out 1  
J H Childs b Stephenson 1  
Extras (12, 12, 2, 10, 1) 38  
Total (54.3 overs) 161

**ESSEX**  
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-39, 2-85, 3-112, 4-120, 5-131, 6-133, 7-136, 8-154, 9-158.  
BOWLING: Waugh 7-0-21-0; Newport 5-0-20-0; Hick 5-0-23-0; Pringle 3-0-17-2; Priddon 7-0-36-4; Radford 7-0-28-2.  
Extras: D R Stephenson and P B Wright.

**Season's end**  
Wasim Akram, the Pakistan fast bowler who plays for Lancashire, has had a minor operation on a groin strain and will be out for the rest of the season.

## Gloucestershire sustain the pressure for cup place

By Ivo Tennant

Although the cricket season still has a month to run, it is only our further day of Sunday League matches remaining before the inaugural Refugee Assurance Cup competition begins. There are various counties vying for places in the semi-finals, to be played on September 7. Gloucestershire being one of them. Those who were at Moreton-in-Marsh or watching on television yesterday will have realised what an effective side they can be.

Kent, who have won the Sunday League as many times as any county, were thoroughly outplayed. On this small country ground Gloucestershire finished their innings three runs short of their highest total in this competition. They made 169 for eight. Wright and Bainbridge, both scoring 81. Of this total, 146 runs came in boundaries, the batsmen helped considerably by Kent's effectively providing them with two extra overs by way of no-balls and wides.

The stand between Wright and Bainbridge was 166 in 24 overs. Not surprisingly Kent,

## Refuge Assurance League table

	P	W	L	T	N	Pts
Worce (1)	15	11	3	0	1	45
Lancashire (9)	15	10	3	0	2	44
Middlesex (10)	15	9	2	0	4	44
Glouce (3)	15	9	4	0	2	40
Stamorgan (14)	15	8	4	1	2	38
Surrey (7)	15	7	5	1	2	34
Warwick (12)	15	6	6	0	3	30
Yorkshire (12)	15	6	6	0	3	30
Worcestershire (17)	15	6	7	1	0	28
Essex (14)	15	6	7	1	1	28
Somerset (4)	15	6	8	0	1	26
Hampshire (7)	15	6	8	0	1	26
Derbyshire (5)	15	4	8	1	2	22
Northants (10)	15	4	8	0	3	22
Sussex (14)	15	4	8	2	1	22
Warwickshire (12)	15	4	8	2	1	22
Notts (2)	15	3	11	0	2	18



## Taya equals tour record with her fourth win of year



# Gooch would be ill-advised to go to South Africa

By Alan Lee, Cricket Correspondent

For all the tight-tipped denials issuing from English players and South African officials last night, cricket is facing another untimely embarrassment over the disclosure of plans for an international single-wicket competition in the Republic next month.

Graham Gooch, due to captain England against Sri Lanka this week and sure to retain the job in India this winter if he confirms his availability, has admitted he is among those who have been offered terms to appear in the two-day tournament in Northern Transvaal.

Tim Robinson, recalled to the England team three days ago, has also been approached, but Chris Broad and Allan Lamb deny any involvement while David Gower says he has received and rejected an offer.

It is, of course, the potential involvement of Gooch which will most concern the officers of the Test and County Cricket Board. At a time when the England team management appears to be winning the battle to persuade him to change his mind and go on tour, another clandestine visit to South Africa would be a disaster. If nothing else, it would sabotage the fragile peace existing between black and white nations over this issue.

## Injury to Barnett is unkind break

By Martin Searby

Kim Barnett, the Derbyshire captain who is due to make his England debut on Thursday, must consider the fates as conspiring against him.

After missing the fifth Test against West Indies following an injury to his right thumb, sustained in a Refuge Assurance league match, he was again in the wars at Old Trafford yesterday in the Sunday league match against Lancashire.

His nose was broken by a drive from Hayhurst which bounced awkwardly on the rutted square.

Barnett, aged 28, was taken to hospital for an X-ray which showed a crack in the bone and he will have two black eyes, but constant treatment should reduce the swelling and ensure he is not forced to withdraw from the match against Sri Lanka at Lords.

"My breathing is all right and it is not painful at the moment," Barnett said. "I shall not field in the championship match and if the swelling stays down I am hopeful of playing in the Test. I have only missed two matches in four years."

Gooch's stance is this: "I have not signed a contract but I wouldn't be breaking any rules if I did." In its most simplistic form, he is unarguably right. He would be travelling and competing as an individual, rather than representing a rebel team, and this does not breach the British interpretation of the Gleneagles Agreement.

In the context of international sport and politics, however, Gooch cannot believe that his participation would be treated as innocent or irrelevant. Assuming he had by then agreed to lead

More cricket, page 32

England in India, it would probably lead to the tour being abandoned and would inject unwanted vitriol to the International Cricket Conference debate on links with South Africa, due to be resumed in January.

Gooch, as I understand it, was already due to have talks with TCCB officials later this week over various aspects of the Indian tour. It may safely be assumed that one reason for his prevarication, when pressed on the matter, has been the knowledge that he has a potentially sensitive option available.

Jack Bannister, secretary of

the Cricketers' Association, last night reiterated the official line applying to anyone who has received an offer: "They all know the consequences if they go as part of a formal team but the current situation is that players can go there on an individual basis in line with the established agreement between the association and the TCCB."

"While some people might think it is an insensitive action to visit South Africa prior to a tour of India, the players would be breaking no rules and therefore would be within their rights to go." The unstated inference is that any player taking part, and subsequently punished in any way, might have a legal case, a situation everyone should want to avoid.

Ali Bacher, managing director of the South African Cricket Union, stresses that the competition is not being staged by his administration. Its priority is the celebration of the country's Test centenary, to be held in Johannesburg in March, and it is anxious not to jeopardize the global impact it believes this event can have.

It is believed that players have been offered £8,000 a man to play in the single-wicket tournament, which is not an enormous fee by South African standards. The reaction of the England tour manager, Peter Lush, is that players selected for the Indian tour would be prevented from going to South Africa by their tour contracts.

In practice, this hardly holds water. Last year, for instance, several players, including the captain, Mike Gatting, did not even sign their contracts until the tour was under way.

If, however, Gooch is serious about his ambitions to captain England over the next 12 months, culminating in the defence of the Ashes, he should abandon all thoughts of flitting once more with the political minefield of South African cricket. Any other player wishing to preserve his immediate Test future should do the same.



Beaten again Ben Johnson, the world champion, right, trails Calvin Smith at the end of 100 metres in Cologne yesterday

## Aouita hones another skill

From Pat Butcher, Athletics Correspondent, Cologne

Said Aouita just gets better, and better... and better. And Steve Cram, Peter Elliott, and anyone else with designs on Olympic middle-distance medals will draw little consolation from Aouita's latest exploit, on a cool, wet and otherwise lacklustre afternoon in the Mungersdorfer Stadium here yesterday.

Having intimidated Johnny Gray, the fastest man in the world this year, by beating him in Brussels on Friday, in a personal best 1min 44.63sec for the 800 metres, the Olympic 5,000 metres champion ran even faster here, to win in 1min 43.8sec, a comfortable two metres ahead of Joaquim Cruz, the Olympic champion.

Again, though, it was the manner of Aouita's victory which was most impressive, and testifies to a racing intelligence which will serve him even better than his massive talent when the gold medals are being decided.

He was only tenth of 11 at 200 metres, and still 10 metres behind when the pacebreaker passed the bell in 50.11sec. Aouita was closer to 51sec. He then went on to give more than adequate testimony to the dictum that 800 metres

is won by the athlete who slows down least on the second lap. He caught Cruz and Jose-Luis Barbosa with 80 metres to go, then eased ahead to another personal best.

Aouita also seems to have the Olympic Games worked out. Although refusing to openly admit that he is going to run the 800 metres as well as the 1,500 metres at Seoul, everything he said after the race tended to that belief, and nothing more so than his opinion that: "The Olympic final will be won in between 1min 42.5sec and 1min 42.6sec. And I will be there ready for that."

There was, as usual, much more from Aouita; in illuminating contrast to Ben Johnson. The Canadian is a monosyllabic character at the

best of times. Yesterday was the worst of times for the world 100 metres champion and record holder. He lost again, for the second time in five days, and said nothing.

He looked much worse than in Zurich against Carl Lewis. Johnson got only a mediocre start yesterday, and his pick-up was sufficient only to keep him ahead of the field until 70 metres. Calvin Smith, who had also beaten him in Zurich, did so again, and much more impressively. Because, when Smith passed him this time, Johnson virtually gave up, allowing Dennis Mitchell to beat him as well.

The times were not impressive either. Smith won in 10.16sec; Mitchell, ran 10.27sec and Johnson, on 10.29sec, was only 0.02sec

ahead of the fifth man. That is an indication of the amount of work, following his injury, that Johnson needs to do if he is going to upset Lewis in Seoul.

Kris Akabusi is consolidating himself as a consistent sub-49sec 400 metres hurdler. He finished second to Danny Harris yesterday in 48.89sec. But that, as he recognizes himself, is not good enough. He said: "I ran 48.67 in Zurich and was beaten by two Americans who are not even going to the Games. They are capable of 47.7sec, and I've just got to get up to them. I've run around this time on so many occasions that I must be better than this. I do rise to the big occasion, so hopefully I will get it together in Seoul."

The organizers of this latest Mobil Grand Prix meeting are recognized for bringing in athletes from lesser-known countries. One success was Mohamed Al Malki, of Oman, who won the 400 metres from a world-class field in 44.90sec. Al Malki is coached by Tudor Biddler, a Welshman who obtained his post after answering an advertisement placed in an athletics magazine by the Omani athletics federation.

## Waitz goes to Seoul

Oso (Reuters) — Grete Waitz, of Norway, the 1983 world women's marathon champion, said yesterday she had decided to compete in the Olympic Games in Seoul after having a cartilage operation on her right knee.

"It's not an easy decision, but I've decided to give it a try," Waitz, the 1984 Olympic

silver medal winner, told Reuters.

Waitz, aged 34, had an inflamed cartilage removed 10 days ago and began training on asphalt last week.

"My knee has improved a lot in the last two or three days, and I hope to be training 100 per cent before the games," she said.

## Boxer dies in hospital after bout

San Jose, California (AP) — A Los Angeles boxer, Rico Velazquez, died on Saturday after suffering a cerebral haemorrhage after being knocked out in a California State lightweight title bout the previous evening.

Dr Jeff Gutman, who helped operate on Velazquez at San Jose Hospital, said that after the boxer was declared brain-dead on Saturday, life support systems were to have been withdrawn after consultations with the family.

"He had a cerebral haemorrhage that caused brain swelling that ended his life," Gutman said. "We did everything we could but his brain was too badly injured."

Velazquez, aged 22, the defending champion from Baldwin Park, collapsed seconds after the referee had stepped in to stop the contest against challenger, David Gonzalez, in the eighth round. He had taken a battering throughout the bout.

"I asked him how he felt," the referee, Henry Elezra, said. "He told me he was fine, but after taking a couple of steps to his corner, he slipped out of my hands to the canvas."

The ringside physician, Dr Joseph Calagano, who treated Velazquez, said he was unconscious as soon as he hit the canvas. "You could say he was in a coma," Calagano said. "But he never did show any signs of lack of oxygen. And by the time they took him out on the stretcher, he was breathing pretty well."

Before the contest was ended, Velazquez had been knocked down three times. He had put on a courageous show but the match was controlled from the beginning by Gonzalez, of San Jose.

## Dismissals mar testimonial

By Clive White

West Ham United 2  
Tottenham Hotspur 0

It is a measure of the pressure and tension within the game these days that this testimonial match for Alvin Martin should be marred by the sending off of two players at Upton Park yesterday. But on the positive side, it was a pleasure to watch two teams play with as much commitment as if there had been three league points at stake.

That being the case, this "friendly" was a revealing dress rehearsal for both clubs just six days before the curtain rises on the season proper. When it goes up it will be no surprise to yesterday's audience of 12,650 to discover that West Ham have learned their lines rather better than Tottenham. And then Spurs, who aspire to a leading role in the coming season's drama, have rather more lines to learn.

Their task was further complicated yesterday by the decision to leave out Stewart, their new £1.7 million forward, who misses the first four games of the season through suspension, and a stomach upset to Gascoigne, their other major summer signing, who had to be substituted after 52 minutes. But by then Gascoigne had already gone some way in giving the best sort of reply to the kind of crowd hostility he can expect to receive throughout the season as the added "bonus" of unwanted publicity.

Venables was not too disconcerted by his team's fourth defeat in five domestic pre-season matches. "It was a good solid performance," he said. "Lots of things were better — except for the two corners," he said.

For the opening half hour Tottenham played the more fluid football but without any end result. They were again betrayed by defensive shortcomings, notably at right back. West Ham might have gone

ahead through Kelly, their new signing, and Rosenior before Gale gave them the lead with a 25-yard drive which Martin, his centre back partner, must have appreciated. It was from another corner by Keen, the man of the match, that Hilton sealed the victory with his first touch of the game.

Tackles from both sides continued to fly in with rather more fury than either manager could have cared for. It all came to a head in the 52nd minute when Dicks, who had succeeded in rubbing out a few people up the wrong way, clashed fiercely with Allen, the former West Ham favourite, and Mr Vickers promptly found his diplomatic solution.

WEST HAM: T. McMillan (sub: A. Devenish), J. Keen (sub: P. Keen), A. Gale, A. Martin, R. Keen, M. Ward (sub: P. Elliott), S. Potts, R. Rosenior (sub: S. Shaw), D. Kelly, S. Robson.

TOTTENHAM: R. Manning, S. Statham, C. Hughes, T. Farnock, G. Fairclough, M. Allen, P. Walsh, P. Gascoigne (sub: D. Forster), C. Waddle (sub: P. Moran), V. Sarvey, P. Allen.

Referee: D. Vickers.

Nicklaus: \$5 million fortune

Golden bear

Bruce Lietzke won the third round of the international golf tournament at Denver Colorado, scoring 14 points under the modified stableford system, but Jack Nicklaus, aged 48, made history when his three points, worth \$5,275 (£3,100) and 34th place, made him the first player to earn over \$5 million in a career.

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Devoy voyage

Susan Devoy, the world squash champion from New Zealand, is to walk the length of her home country to raise money for muscular dystrophy sufferers. The 1,400-mile walk will begin in October. Ian Botham, who inspired her, will be invited to walk part of the route.

END COLUMN

## Why it is not quite cricket

By Jack Bailey

In addressing myself to the problems presented by the MCC committee's letter to those thousands on the waiting list for MCC membership, I am aware of the inevitable comparison to be drawn with the former member of Government who, having retired to the back benches, spends his time sniping at the current leadership.

I will just have to risk it. The fact is that I feel strongly that a mistake has been made, an injustice done, which is out of keeping with the traditional values with which the club has been rightly associated during its 200 years.

I refer to the letter recently received by those on the waiting list for membership and to which the recipient is expected to reply by September 1, enclosing a cheque for £50. What has happened is an embarrassment, not only for the candidate, but for the member who proposed or seconded him.

At the time of his proposal the candidate could have been made aware that there was an increasingly long waiting list for membership.

According to custom, he would have been entered on that list with the knowledge that his turn would come in the fullness of time and then, only then, would his suitability for election be assessed by the MCC committee.

## Stumping up £50 to stay in queue

Apart from those who qualified as cricketers good enough to represent the club, nobody would be allowed to wait over him. His place in the queue was secure.

This same candidate has now been informed that the rules have changed. In order to retain his place, he will have to stump up £50. True, when the time comes (assume, for the sake of argument, that this will be in 1998), this £50 will be deducted from his entrance fee, always provided that he is elected.

By then his £50, even if most conservatively invested, will be worth at least £100 to the club, but not to him. What is more, the poor fellow, having gone through the proper electoral procedures in 1998, could well be turned down for whatever good reason, but his £50 (now £100), according to the letter received, in no circumstances be refunded.

Whatever calamities may or may not have been laid at MCC's door over the years, it is rare for a change of making a quick buck, regardless of the resentment thus engendered, to be one of them.

Retrospective action such as is now proposed, which affects not the present membership, who would have some means of redress, but those without any say in the club's affairs, is doubly dangerous. On the one hand lies the alienation of those men of principle who may not be short of the old £50 but strongly object to the rules being changed when the match has already started.

## Knowing the likely waiting time

These are the very people MCC needs as members, who will serve the club loyally in the future; on the other hand there is an indefinable feeling that MCC, of all the clubs in the world, is fostering something which is not cricket. Nor is it right that the man who says he will pay up happily in order to claw his way up the list should benefit in that way. The power of the pound is strong but it should not influence the position of those applying to membership of MCC.

How much better it would have been in the interests of fair play and for the good name of MCC if the committee had taken a different line.

By all means seek confirmation that in all the present circumstances the candidate wishes to remain on the list. At the same time make it clear to all new candidates what the likely waiting time will be.

Ask all new candidates for a registration fee of £50 as an earnest of their intent. Since £50 is half the 1989 entrance fee, make it clear that his payment will count as 50 per cent of the entrance fee in force when he is elected, thus ensuring that its value is maintained.

In it too late for the MCC committee to think again? It is reported that it meets this week. The Lord's Test match starts on Thursday. There is surely time for the matter to be reviewed. For the sake of MCC and its future, I hope it will be.

© Jack Bailey was secretary of MCC from 1974 to 1987.

## Woosnam shows a ruthless streak after poor season

From Mitchell Platts, Golf Correspondent, Dublin

Ian Woosnam restored his ailing reputation by capturing the Carrolls Irish Open golf championship with a performance that smacked of sheer character on the windswept links of Portlarnack here yesterday.

His victory by seven strokes, achieved with a final round of 70, came little more than a week after he turned his back in despair on the US PGA championship. Then, the Welshman, complaining of a headache, left the course after 27 holes when he was 11 over par.

Compared with 1987, when he was a model of consistency, it has been an unpredictable season for Woosnam. Then he achieved nine victories to accelerate his earnings in 12 months to a record of more than £1 million.

Woosnam lost his form in Australia at the start of the year as he experimented with a new set of clubs, and later failed to master the American courses, so becoming a victim of the half-way cut in five successive tournaments.

His pride was wounded by these depressing results, but not deeply enough to stop him from following in the footsteps of Severiano Ballesteros (1983) and Bernhard Langer (1987) by winning the PGA championship and the Irish Open in the same year.

Woosnam, who claimed the first prize of £38,689 with a

10-under-par total of 278, has won £114,321 this season and is convinced he can still overhaul Ballesteros (£210,168) in the Volvo Order of Merit.

He said: "There are several big-money tournaments to come and so I think I have a chance. I needed to win here and I would not have done so without the help of Bob Torrance. He gave me back my confidence on the practice range."

Woosnam has broken the five-year stranglehold that Ballesteros (1983, 1985 and

1986) and Langer (1984 and 1987) held on the Irish Open. He made a tentative start in the blustery conditions, chipping into a bunker at the first and dropping another shot by taking three putts at the third.

Thereafter he produced an almost flawless exhibition. His victory was reminiscent of the way Langer centred home by 10 strokes 12 months ago.

He showed no sympathy for his rivals, holing from 15

feet for birdies at the fifth and sixth holes, stretched his lead by coaxing the ball home from eight feet at the 10th and made another birdie with a pitch to five feet at the 16th.

By that time only the question of who would come second remained. Four players tied, with Nick Faldo taking 73 to finish alongside Des Smyth (73) and Manuel Püero (73), and José-Maria Olazábal (75), the Spaniards.

Woosnam added: "Now nobody can call me a one-season wonder. I've won two tournaments this year it has been a long and difficult season because of all the travelling. The way I see it is that I've won the Irish Open and on top of that the best tournament, the PGA, outside of our Open in Europe."

"My form last season was so fantastic that I could have walked across water. It has not been that way this year but there is still a long way to go and who knows what I can still achieve by the end of the year."

LEADING FINAL SCORES (GB and IE): Woosnam (58, 70, 70, 70, 288); Smyth (68, 73, 71, 73, 283); Faldo (69, 74, 74, 75, 286); Püero (69, 74, 75, 73, 286); Olazábal (70, 72, 71, 73, 284); Langer (70, 73, 73, 73, 286); Torrance (70, 74, 74, 74, 286); Ballesteros (70, 74, 74, 74, 286); C. Waddle (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); G. Fairclough (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); M. Allen (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); S. Statham (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); D. Kelly (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); R. Keen (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); J. Keen (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); T. Farnock (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); P. Walsh (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); V. Sarvey (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); P. Elliott (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); A. Devenish (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); S. Shaw (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); R. Manning (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); C. Hughes (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); H. Elezra (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); D. Vickers (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); J. Bailey (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); M. Platts (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); I. Woosnam (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); S. Ballesteros (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); B. Langer (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); I. Botham (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); S. Devoy (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); J. Nicklaus (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); B. Lietzke (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); T. McMillan (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); A. Gale (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); R. Keen (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); M. Ward (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); S. Potts (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); R. Rosenior (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); D. Kelly (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); S. Robson (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); T. Farnock (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); P. Walsh (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); V. Sarvey (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); P. Elliott (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); A. Devenish (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); S. Shaw (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); R. Manning (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); C. Hughes (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); H. Elezra (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); D. Vickers (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); J. Bailey (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); M. Platts (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); I. Woosnam (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); S. Ballesteros (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); B. Langer (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); I. Botham (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); S. Devoy (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); J. Nicklaus (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); B. Lietzke (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); T. McMillan (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); A. Gale (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); R. Keen (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); M. Ward (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); S. Potts (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); R. Rosenior (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); D. Kelly (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); S. Robson (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); T. Farnock (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); P. Walsh (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); V. Sarvey (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); P. Elliott (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); A. Devenish (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); S. Shaw (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); R. Manning (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); C. Hughes (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); H. Elezra (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); D. Vickers (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); J. Bailey (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); M. Platts (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); I. Woosnam (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); S. Ballesteros (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); B. Langer (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); I. Botham (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); S. Devoy (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); J. Nicklaus (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); B. Lietzke (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); T. McMillan (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); A. Gale (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); R. Keen (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); M. Ward (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); S. Potts (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); R. Rosenior (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); D. Kelly (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); S. Robson (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); T. Farnock (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); P. Walsh (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); V. Sarvey (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); P. Elliott (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); A. Devenish (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); S. Shaw (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); R. Manning (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); C. Hughes (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); H. Elezra (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); D. Vickers (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); J. Bailey (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); M. Platts (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); I. Woosnam (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); S. Ballesteros (71, 74, 74, 74, 286); B. Langer (71, 74, 74